The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM MANASSAS

Reports of Our Correspondent with the Advance of the Army.

The Rebel Evacuation Commenced on Friday Last.

THE PANIC AMONG THE REAR GUARD.

The Rebels at Winchester Now Said to Have Escaped.

Great Strength of the Rebel Fortifications.

Concentration of the Rebel Army at Gordonsville.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

A courier from the Union troops in the direction of Brentsville, Va., brings reports to 5 P. M. yesterday. Up to that time they had sustained their difficult march with much fortitude, and but few lagged behind. All are much disappointed at the flight of the rebels. The smoke of burning property near Manassas can be plainly seen from camp.

The roads in many places are very bad.

Contrabands coming into our lines report that officers commanding the twelve months "Confederate" troops advised their men to disband and repair to their homes.

Great columns of smoke seen in the direction of Brentsville, indicated the abandonment and destruction of the enemy's works.

A correspondent of the TIMES, who accompanied the advance upon Centreville and Manassas has just come in. He was in every fort at Centreville, and went with the first column that crossed the Bull Run battle-field and entered the famous stronghold, Manassas. He corrects many previous statements we have had of the evacuation of those places by the enemy.

It was only last Friday that the retreat of the rebels from Centreville commenced. Gen. JOHNSTON left on Friday morning; Gen. SMITH left on Saturday afternoon, and Col. STUART last Monday, the day our army left camp on the Potomac.

The retreat was conducted very orderly at first. Everything was carefully cleaned up at Centreville—nothing left that could be useful to us. The forts were well planned and very formidable. They command the roads, and the fire of not less than a hundred guns could be converged upon any approach to the defences; but the guns were never brought from Manassas to mount the Centreville forts. A railroad track extended from Manassas to Centreville, and a telegraph line. The rebel Generals had their headquarters at Centreville all together, and a more convenient and complete military establishment could not be found in Washington than they had.

Through Manassas the enemy continued their retreat as quietly as it began. They carried off all their heavy guns from Manassas—forty to sixty in number—part of their army marching by turnpike to Warrenton, and part to Gordonsville, where it was said they would make a stand.

It was on Monday evening that the first sign of panic was noticed at Manassas. A part of STUART'S rear-column was preparing a train to move Southward by railroad, when they learned some excited rebels had set fire to the bridges ahead of them. They immediately began to burn, destroy, and run away in general confusion. Five hundred barrels of flour, piled up in ranks, had their heads stove in. Barrels of molasses suffered the same way, with more loss to the commodity; and a hundred and sixty barrels or kegs of powder were left which they did not well know how to destroy in safety to themselves.

It seems to be confirmed that the enemy had, two weeks since, between fifty and sixty thousand troops at Centreville and Manassas, and that they only began their retreat last Friday. Why they went is a mystery, as that number of men, in the fortifications they had prepared, would have been equal to three times their force assailing them from without. They must have feared to trust their men whose enlistments were expiring, or their powder, which many accounts agree is of very inferior quality.

But the strangest news brought by the TIMES correspondent is that Gen. JACKSON and one-half his army, whom Gen. BANKS yesterday supposed he was closely watching in Winchester, went down the railroad to Manassas one week ago, and quietly marched off southward. The other half are said to be moving southward in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Reconnoissances beyond Manassas show that all the damage possible to be done in a brief time has been done to the railroad that took the rebels off. The last of the rebels left Manassas on Monday evening. On Monday night our scouts approached the place. On Tuesday, about 1 o'clock, P. M., the correspondent of the TIMES, attended by a detachment of Union troops, entered the works.

SANGSTER STATION, ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Many contrabands from beyond Manassas came in to-night, reporting great demoralization in the rebel army. Gen. SUMNER gave employment to as many as wished to stay, and passes to the rest to go to Washington. He stated his determination to use his command in no case to return them. The troops to-day, in their eagerness to keep up with the main column, divested themselves of everything not deemed indispensable, throwing away knapsacks and extra clothing, and carrying only their blankets.

The following persons deserted from the rebels and came to our camp here, on Saturday and Sunday last:

James Thornton, 27th Virginia.
John Chasty, 20th Georgia.
John Kehoe, 20th Georgia.
Deanis Collins, 20th Georgia.
Joseph Burgess, Hampton Legion.
James Martin, formerly attached to Company G, 17th Virginia; connected now with no company, but in the employ of the Confederate Government.

On Tuesday a number of rebel pickets were captured by the Union advance in Virginia, and turned over to the Chaplain of a regiment to catechise. The Chaplain reported:

A Second Lieutenant, two Corporals and eleven privates, all of the First Maryland Regiment. The Lieutenant was JOS. K. STEWART, a West Pointer' smart and reticent.

Corporal SHEANS, wounded badly in the left thigh, bullet through right hand, sabre cut in wrist.

Private JAS. W. SWANN, from Baltimore, enlisted at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS B. ANGEL, from Washington; has a brother-in-law, WM. RIPLEY, in Washington, doing Government work; has a family in Washington; was forced into the rebel service in Winchester.

JOHN H. DURST, Maryland; ERNEST GLOSSNER, and WM. WENNELL, Germans.

JIMMY MCMANUS, Irishman, joined the rebels voluntarily; would fight the Yankees like h—ll, if he had a chance.

THOMAS GAVEN.

ED. ENNELMARDT—was forced into the rebel service; glad to get away.

JOHN GOLDEN.

LATER.—Five more rebels have come in and surrendered themselves.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

Information received from a gentleman direct from Manassas, who left there at 10 o'clock this morning, represents the condition of the army as about the same as it was yesterday afternoon. The report prevalent that the rebels were again concentrating in that vicinity is without foundation; on the contrary, there is little if any doubt that the rebels have retired toward Gordonsville, and that they rest, with their advance at the Rapidan River, their camps extending back to Gordonsville, twelve miles.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12—P. M.

Accounts received from Manassas to-night state that nothing of much value to our army was found at that place. The wagons, about thirty in number, were old and worn out, and had evidently been impressed into the service. The "contrabands" from the surrounding country came in and helped themselves to whatever clothing they could find, and also to the commissary stores, such as flour, bread, meat and cooking utensils, which the enemy had left behind them.

It was ascertained from the prisoners captured yesterday, namely, Capt. WOODS and four privates of the Louisiana Tigers, at the first station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, beyond Manassas, that a company of that corps had just retired as our forces advanced into Manassas.

The works deserted by the enemy are not occupied by our troops.

A large number of rebels in leaving Bull Run took the Warrenton Turnpike leading towards Richmond.

The rebel rear guard, on passing through Gainesville, six miles from Bull Run, fired and destroyed the village.

MOORE'S extensive flouring mills, at the foot of Bull Run Mountain, and six miles from the Stone Bridge, were also burned.

The railway stations and bridges, for the distance of about fifteen miles, were also destroyed yesterday morning.

It is supposed from what could be gathered, making a fair average for the number the huts could contain, that the rebel troops at Manassas did not at any time exceed 60,000 men, and not more than 30,000 have occupied that section within the last two months.

Information to-night, received from Winchester, is that our forces to-day took possession of that town.

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The following private letter, written by a gentleman of extended military experience, has been handed us for publication:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 8, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your kind note is just received, and in reply I would say that I am sure you do no more than express the patriotic anxiety of many others in reference to the apparent inactivity of our army on the Potomac, and I therefore will gladly express my opinion regarding it, in vindication of those whose capacities as military leaders are mainly concerned.

I must, however, confine myself to abstract principles of strategy, the correctness of which, of course, you or any other unprofessional man must take for granted, but the refutation or contradiction of which from any professional source, I may safely challenge. It will, moreover, be necessary for me, for the moment, to pass by the general plan of the campaign, and to present elementary explanations of principles which I may have to cite, simply because I wish this little treatise to be clear to the most unmilitary mind.

To begin with, I must tell you that all military operations, no matter of what magnitude, are reducible to the simplest principles of tactics which govern the single soldier. For as all evolutions or manœuvres of companies, battalions, regiments, etc., are no more than the aggregations of the simple movements of the single soldier, so are the bases of whole campaigns, the developments of them and the subsequent evolutions therefore, as I have said, are reducible to the simplest principles of tactics governing the individual soldier.

What, then, is the permanent factor in the planning of any military operation? It is the true conception of its simplest tactical nature, or, as it is called in military parlance, the determination of its "tactical aspects." This is in strategy what the diagnosis is in medicine, and you will at once not only perceive its importance, but also how it is possible that anything contrary to the laws of strategy should be evident to a thorough military mind and eye, from its superficial operation, and without it being necessary for the critic to be in camp or on the Staff of any Commanding General.

Now, if a skillful physician determines the diagnosis of any disease, a layman may refer to a *Materia Medica* and look up the remedy. But if you treat a patient afflicted with inflammation of the lungs for typhoid fever, nothing but a miracle, or his strong constitution, or an accident, but surely not your treatment, can cure him, for that positively tends to killing him, and any man attending the patient during such treatment can certainly not claim the doctor's degree for what he did.

Let us apply this same logic to our campaign, and see how our military doctors acted, and whether they determined on the right diagnosis, and what it was. Let us suppose that we want to drill a single soldier; what have we, first of all, to do? Can we lay him down, or sit him upon a chair? Certainly not. We must put him on his feet. What do his feet represent? Surely they are his base.

Next, what does the direction mean in which his face is turned? Surely it is the direction in which the enemy is supposed to be; for it is he whom he has to face, and in facing your man to the right, left, or about—these movements mean no more nor less than the change of position of your assailant, or your own intention to flank him; while your march forward means the occupation of the ground you traverse, or the marching backward, the yielding of the ground you give up to the enemy.

If, then, we had to go through a campaign, what would be the first thing to do? Certainly a base would have to be taken. Next, we turn our face to ward the enemy.

Now, common sense, without any knowledge of natural philosophy, tells us that a rod, if held upright in the air, will be more liable to break in proportion to its length. If, therefore, we want to strengthen it, we must place props under it. It follows, then, that in multiplying our single soldier, or prolonging his base thousands of times by aggregation, we will need props, or supports. These, then, are in operation on a large scale, and, in military phraseology, called strategic points, and, more specifically, they are termed keys to our whole position, or to any specific part of it.

Now, do you think that the plan of a campaign, or its strategic points, can arrange themselves, without any one to attend to it? Certainly not. Every one knows that a squad of soldiers want their non-commissioned officers, a Company their commissioned officers and Captains, the Regiment its Staff, the Brigade its General, and so on until the whole army must be divided into corps of special denominations, and each of these must have their commanders, until the whole has its Commander-in-Chief, from whom all orders in conformity with the general plan of the campaign, and for its systematic and harmonious working can, and ought only to emanate. System, then, and organization are required, and are in military matters more, perhaps, than in any others, the very soul and substance.

We will now proceed to the consideration of our position, or to use the same figure of speech we employed above, we will examine the nature of the disease of our military organism, and form our diagnosis.

For this purpose we will have to ask ourselves the following questions, viz:

1. Where are we?

We are on a line running from the mouth of the Potomac along that river to the Ohio, and thence to the Mississippi on the one hand; and again on the Atlantic Coast from Chesapeake Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

2. Where is the enemy?

The enemy is within the periphery thus described.

3. What do we want to do?

We mean to occupy, conquer, or hold all the area of territory inclosed by the above periphery.

4. How are we to do this?

By marching over it, for when that is done the military object which we have in view is attained.

5. What is the position of the enemy?

His position is evidently a "central" one.

6. What is our own position?

Ours is, in consequence of what we have already said, a "peripheric" one.

7. What have we, therefore, to do, in accordance with the laws of strategy, in the case before us?

The law in the case is as follows: Whenever the reciprocal position of two contending armies is such that the one finds itself in a "peripheric," the other in a "central" position, the only salvation for the former lies in its closing the periphery, or, in other words, completing the circle upon the enemy.

8. What has the enemy to do, in accordance with those very same laws?

The law applicable to the defence of a central position is as follows: To unite the mass of the forces against whichever army of the enemy first approaches, remaining on the defensive on all other points, and keeping all the lines of communication with the centre open and unimpaired.

Knowing this, we also know where our basis lies, viz.: It is from the Potomac, along the Ohio, up to the Mississippi; and as it is the multiplied basis of 500,000 single soldiers, it is long, long, indeed, and liable to break unless we support it, which we consequently do by fortifying as many strategic points as are necessary for this purpose. But what is to be done with our territory beyond our base line? We will consider this point in its proper place. Now, from what I said in the beginning of this little treatise, it appears that the greatest military operations should be reducible down to the simplest principles of tactics for the individual soldier, and we have thus far done this.

We now want to move over the ground we intend to occupy or hold. How shall we do this? Well let us descend to the simple evolutions of a single file, squad, or company, under similar circumstances, and see what they would have to do.

We see clearly that our file, squad, company or regiment would have to perform a left-wheel movement while marching with a movable pivot. But which of the two wings of our squad or of any larger force will have to make the longest steps in a left-wheel movement? Surely, the right wing. Our whole grand campaign, then, is in its tactical aspect simply a left wheel movement *en marche*, and as it is so, our right or Western wing or army has to make the longest strides, because it is on the sweeping wing, and its advance, our left wing, or army of the Potomac, has to follow slowly, or *aligné*. Whenever this simple movement or evolution is performed, then indeed our campaign is at an end, for we will have traversed the whole area inclosed by the Potomac, Ohio, Mississippi and the Gulf, and that area is ours: and more than this we did not desire to accomplish. You see now clearly that it is not this General, or that one, or this opinion or that one, which suggests that the right or left of our army should move; for chance or opinion has no applicability to the principles of strategy, or even of tactics, for they are as unalterable as the first principles of mathematics or of the laws of nature itself. The point to be fixed was, to reduce the campaign to its simple, "tactical aspect," and all the subsequent evolutions naturally proceed from that.

Will you now wonder that our left wing, or the army of the Potomac, did not move, or does not even now rush on headlong? Could it or can it do so, I ask you? Certainly not; for it is on the pivot side of our left wheel movement, and has consequently to slowly follow over the diagonal to—a place I have no desire to name. For it to do otherwise would be as wise as for a single soldier, when assailed on his right, to make a left face, or turn his back to his assailant. Hence, you may see how utterly erroneous the former move upon Manassas was, not because you did just the contrary to that which was necessary; for even if you had confined yourself to the occupation of Virginia alone, which was not and could not be your sole object, you still had to perform a "left wheel," and a central position to assail, and you were therefore wrong, in view of both the objects before you. You will also see how completely ruinous was the neglect of your Western army, which had almost not a man, while you accumulated thousands on your left. Finally, you may see that the "backbone" of this rebellion, as it is popularly called, is not East, but out West, or in the Appalachees, on the sweeping wing of our whole army.

The question will now suggest itself to you, what do we mean by our naval expeditions, and how with regard to the territory on the right of the Mississippi, and with regard to Texas? You must still bear in mind that we are in a "peripheric position," and that we have therefore to "complete the circle" upon the enemy, which we do by investing the whole Atlantic coast, and by an army in Kansas and another in Texas. But our uninterrupted base line ends with the Mississippi; beyond that we have only "partisans," as they are called in military parlance, or Generals who with their *corps d'armée* keep our right as safe and protected as our fleet on the Atlantic does our left, thus helping to complete the circle upon the enemy.

And now I suppose one more doubt and question may arise in your mind, as there will in those of many others, viz.: How are you to understand the simple movement of a "left wheel" as the illustration of a campaign of such magnitude, with so many *corps d'armée*, each moving on its own base, and having to overcome its own obstacles? Well, the explanation is plain enough.

Suppose you want to perform a left wheel with a regiment over broken ground, (say trees, bogs, underbrush, or a solitary rock being the obstacle,) what will you do? You will order those obstacles to be removed, and the Companies in whose track they are will have to do so. So will the Commander-in-Chief give the general order and plan of any campaign, while the execution of the details will have to be left to the various commanders of the *corps d'armée*, and if they find obstacles in their way, they must find means to remove them, "*but without disturbing the harmony of the whole*;" and no corps must any more get ahead, or remain behind the *alignement* of all the extended operations, than a single soldier must do the same as one of a squad. Rest assured that there is no "chance" in military matters, for if you are elated by a chance success to-day, you may as well be prepared to meet with similar "chance" discomfiture to-morrow.

And now you may put one more question to me, viz.: What is the use of any advance on our part along the Atlantic coast upon the main, if a simple left wheel movement of our land forces will perform and complete the task?

Because the enemy is in a central position, and as he is likely to defend it in accordance with the laws already laid down, we have, after completing the circle upon him, to defeat the operation of his law—first, by interrupting his line of communication with his centre, and next by forcing him to take the offensive, simultaneously upon a primary and several secondary lines, by which course his forces are necessarily divided, and his destruction becomes a question of mere physical force. You may, therefore, rest assured that, thus far, whether you attribute it to chance, inspiration, or thorough knowledge, the right course has been pursued, of late, in every respect, and we may reasonably entertain hopes for the future.

But let me tell you, before I close this, that military operations, like the web of Penelope, bear the seeds of their own destruction within themselves, unless systematically and vigorously carried out. To allow any outside opinion or pressure to interfere in any way with the systematic operations of the campaign, or to divert any of its various arms to the execution of any strategic scheme, however advantageous they may be, if untimely, is likely to create confusion in the operations of the campaign, the plan for which can only emanate from the Commander-in-Chief and his *Etat-Major*, unless we choose to hand over the whole matter to *farceurs*, who may then arrange a general war cotillion, according to the fancies of all the honorable political Generals, whoever they may be.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DIXI.

Great Wool Sale at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 12.

At the great Wool sale here to-day, the attendance of dealers from New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Hartford, and manufacturers, was large. The prices realized were 2½@5 ₱ cent. lower than the average of sales in the market, viz.:

Ohio XX....	50c. @51½c.	Ohio No. 4..	44½c. @ —
Ohio X.....	49½c. @50c.	N. Y. S. ex..	45c. @45½c.
Ohio No. 1..	49c. @49½c.	N. Y. S., 1...	44c. @44½c.
Ohio No. 2..	48c. @48½c.	N. Y. S., 2...	43c. @ —
Ohio No. 3..	46c. @ —	N. Y. S., c'n.	40c. @ —

THE GREAT PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Diagram Exhibiting the Grand Lines of Military Movement of the Union Armies, as Planned by Lieut. Gen. Scott, and now being Carried Out.

1. STARTING POINT OF THE PIVOT.
2. DIAGONAL TERMINUS OF THE PIVOT.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

War Bulletins Issued by the President.

THE ORDER FOR A FORWARD MOVEMENT

Gen. McClellan Relieved of the Command-in-Chief.

He Takes the Field at the Head of the Army of the Potomac.

A NEW DIVISION OF DEPARTMENTS.

Gen. Fremont Assigned to a Command in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee.

Gen. Halleck in Command of the Department of the Mississippi.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. McClellan by the Army.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER, NO. 1.

Ordered, That the 22d day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces.

That especially,
The army at and about Fortress Monroe,
The army of the Potomac,
The army of Western Virginia,
The army near Munfordsville, Ky.,
The army and flotilla at Cairo,
And a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico,
be ready for a movement on that day.

That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given.

That the Heads of Departments, and especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General-in-Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of the land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for the prompt execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER, NO. 2.

Ordered, First, that the Major-General commanding the army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that part of said army destined to enter upon active operations, including the reserve, but excluding the troops to be left in the fortifications about Washington, into four army corps, to be commanded according to seniority of rank, as follows:

First corps to consist of four divisions, and to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. I. MCDOWELL.

Second corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. V. SUMNER.

Third corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN.

Fourth corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. L. KEYES.

2. That the divisions now commanded by the officers above assigned to the commands of corps shall be embraced in, and form part of their respective corps.

3. The forces left for the defence of Washington will be placed in command of Brig.-Gen. JAMES WADSWORTH, who shall also be military Governor of the District of Columbia.

4. That this order be executed with such promptness and dispatch as not to delay the commencement of the operations, already directed to be undertaken by the army of the Potomac.

5. A fifth army corps to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, will be formed from his own and Gen. SHIELDS' (late Gen. LANDER'S) Division.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER, NO. 3.

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN having personally taken the field at the head of the army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other Military Departments, he retaining command of the Department of the Potomac.

Ordered, further, That the two Departments now under the respective commands of Generals HALLECK and HUNTER, together with so much of that under Gen. BUELL as lies west of a north and south line, indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tenn., be consolidated and designated the Department of the Mississippi, and that until otherwise ordered Maj.-Gen. HALLECK have command of said Department.

Ordered, also, That the country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi be a Military Department, to be called he Mountain Department, and that the same be commanded by Major-General FREMONT; that all the Commanders of Departments, after the receipt of this order by them respectively, report severally and directly to the Secretary of War, and that prompt, full and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Department of the Potomac, to which Gen. MCCLELLAN is now confined by the President's War Order, No. 3, has the following geographical boundaries:

The States of Delaware and Maryland, the District of Columbia, and that portion of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains and North of James River, excepting Fortress Monroe and sixty miles around the same.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

The Department of the Mississippi, as newly constructed, embraces the late Departments of Hanaex and Hunter, and the greater part of that under Buell. It will extend over the following region:

Dacotah, Nebraska, Colorado, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, and Kansas—being Halleck's late Department; Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and the States of Kentucky and Tennessee as far west as the town of Knoxville, and to a line from thence run north and south indefinitely—being all of HALLECK'S and nearly all of BUELL'S late Departments. This Department is by far the largest, geographically, of the three newly-constructed Departments, and comprises more than one-half of the entire territory of the United States.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.

The new Mountain Department will include the following sections:

That part of Virginia west of the Alleghany Mountains, lately commanded by Gen. REYNOLDS; that part of Tennessee west of Knoxville, that part of Kentucky west of a line drawn north from the same town, and the States of Ohio and Michigan.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Department having formally announced that Gen. MCCLELLAN has taken the field in person, it is not improper to say that he left Washington last Monday, and is leading his great Potomac army upon the flying rebels of Virginia. His reception among the troops, as he passed to their head, was one of the grandest ever witnessed in the country. The largest body of men ever put in motion at once since the battle of Solferino moved from the banks of the Potomac on that day. For many miles, on divers roads, the embattled ranks pressed forward, and the cheers that hailed the General at one point of the lines was taken up by regiment after regiment, and division after division, until the whole vast army rent the heavens with shouts of welcome.

Gen. MCCLELLAN rode through the ranks in motion, his cap ever in his hand, returning the salutes of the enthusiastic soldiers. It is only hoped by his friends that the country will patiently give him half the time that was accorded to the Western General who pursued his foe from Lexington, Missouri, to Arkansas.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S POSITION.

The relief of Gen. MCCLELLAN from the command of the Western Department, is only just to him. It would be wrong to keep him responsible for campaigns which, while he is in the field, he cannot personally supervise. While his enemies see in this change his humiliation, his friends see his justification and safety.

GEN. FREMONT'S RESTORATION TO COMMAND.

The restoration of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT to a command, was, under the circumstances, a proper deference to the opinions of a very large, intelligent and respectable body of men in Congress, whose good will it is desirable for the President to retain. The President's action would have been more gratifying if FREMONT'S new command had been more important. It includes only ROSECRANS' and GARFIELD'S troops and there are no rebels in arms in the Department for even this small force to operate against.

NO COUNCIL OF WAR HELD.

The statement published that last week a council of war in Washington decided, eight to four, that the army of the Potomac could not be moved against the enemy at present, is entirely untrue. The Generals were unanimous that an advance was possible and proper. The only difference was as to the plan of the proposed attack.

NO TAX ON FLOUR.

Hon. ALFRED ELY having received about fifty letters from millers residing in New-York, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means, recently, in opposition to the proposed tax of ten cents on every barrel of flour. The result was this tax was stricken from the bill.

THE CLAIMS COMMISSION AT ST. LOUIS.

JOSEPH HOLT arrived here to-day from St. Louis. The Commission for the settlement of the claims in the Department of Missouri, under FREMONT'S administration, have completed their labors. They will make their report in a few days. The aggregate amount of claims presented amounted to $10,000,000. The sum awarded is considerably below that figure.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND HARBOR DEFENCES.

The Secretary of War was before the Military Committee of the Senate to-day for two hours. The Secretary has under consideration the important subject of harbor defences in the Northern cities.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The speedy action taken by Congress, in passing resolutions of thanks to our gallant Naval Commanders, will have a good effect in the service. The Naval Committee of the Senate have reported two to-day—one to Commander FOOTE and Capt. WORDEN

COST OF THE MONITOR.

The *Monitor* cost less than $250,000, and was contracted to be finished in ninety days.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Mr. STEVENS is here with a model of his battery. It has been visited and examined with deep interest to-day, by Naval Committees of Congress, and receives universal applause. Can New-York do nothing to promote its completion? By working day and night it could be finished in sixty days.

THE AQUIA CREEK BATTERIES.

By an arrival at the Navy-yard to-day it was ascertained that the rebel batteries were evacuated at Aquia Creek yesterday morning. Whether permanently or not, there are no means of ascertaining.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT will return to Washington either this evening or to-morrow morning.

THE RAILROAD TO MANASSAS.

Repairs have already been commenced on the bridges injured by the rebels at Bull Run, and the probability is the railroad to Manassas will be in running order this week.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S CONFISCATION BILL.

The bill introduced in the Senate, to-day, by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, is as follows:

Sec. 1 Authorizes the President to take possession of all property and persons, as follows: 1. Of persons hereafter acting as officers in the army and navy of the rebels. 2. Of persons hereafter acting as President, Vice-President and members of Congress of the so-called Confederate States. 3. Of the Governors of the States, members of the Legislatures and Judges of the States in rebellion, who hereafter take the oath to support the rebel Constitution. 4. Of persons holding offices of honor in the United States, who hereafter may hold offices in the said Confederate States; and, 5. Of persons owning property in the loyal States who may hereafter assist or give aid to the rebellion.

Sec. 2 provides that to recover possession of such property in the loyal States proceedings be instituted in the name of the United States, in the District where the property is found, and if the property is sold the proceeds be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3 provides that property seized where judicial proceedings are obstructed shall be held till judicial proceedings are restored, when a suit shall be instituted.

Articles of a perishable nature are to be sold or used as the service requires, and no person described in the first section of the bill shall hold any person to

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

Important Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

CAPT. ERICSSON'S VIEWS ABOUT THE MONITOR.

The Navy Department Censured for the Disaster at Fortress Monroe.

Highly Interesting Statement of Capt. Ericsson, and Letter of Chief Engineer Stimers.

Mayor Opdyke is Present, and Participates in the Discussion—Complimentary Resolutions.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 P. M., with a view of considering the harbor defences of New-York. An unusually large attendance of the members was present.

Previous to the business of the meeting Capt. ERICSSON, the inventor of the *Monitor*, was introduced to the Chamber by Mr. P. M. WETMORE, and was received with applause.

The Chair stated that, in previous discussions, the defences of the harbor had been so lightly spoken of, that persons in distant portions of the world might suppose we were entirely defenceless. He hoped that the statements to-day would be more qualified, and believed that we had forts enough, if they were properly manned, and supported by proper armaments and floating batteries.

Mr. WETMORE then suggested, as the proper method of commencing the business of the day, the adoption of the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber heartily unites in the general expressions of joy and thankfulness which rise from every loyal portion of the country in acknowledgment of the signal successes which have attended the National arms. Over the distant mountains of Arkansas and Missouri, through the valleys of Virginia, and the gorges of Tennessee and Kentucky on the broad Western Rivers and along the Atlantic coast of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, the Stars and Stripes are again unfolded, glorious emblems of the National power, which give assurance to every loyal citizen that the day of doubt and danger has passed away forever, and that the doom of treason has been spoken.

Resolved, That all praise and honor are due to the President of the United States, to the eminent loyal citizens he has taken into his councils, and to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the army and navy, for the wisdom, patriotism and skill which have directed the recent movements of the National forces, and for the devotion, endurance and heroic bravery which have marked their victorious progress by land and sea, illustrating by a combined series of brilliant operations the military and naval character of the country.

Mr. BLUNT said he would follow up the subject by offering the following:

Whereas, It is proper that this Chamber should express its approbation on occasions of great acts of heroism; and Lieut.-Commanding JOHN L. WORDEN, United States Navy, did, on board the *Monitor* steam-battery, then untried and just arrived from a perilous passage, engage a vessel of war five times the size of the *Monitor* and four times her power of armament, this vessel being then engaged in the destruction of our ships-of-war;

And, Whereas, The *Monitor*, handled with great skill and gallantry, did succeed in driving off the *Merrimac*, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber be presented to Lieut.-Commanding JOHN L. WORDEN, his officers and crew, for the great skill and daring shown by them in the recent conflict with the rebel steamer *Merrimac*.

These were also adopted.

Mr. MARSHALL said he had some resolutions to offer, which, he thought, would receive unanimous consent. He read them as follows:

Whereas, The National Government has been furnished by the people of the loyal States with ample means for taking all precautions necessary to guard the public interests and the private property of citizens at every exposed point, as well as to prosecute the war with vigor and success; and

Whereas, In the recent disastrous engagement in Hampton Roads, by a sudden attack of the enemy, which our naval forces were wholly unprepared to resist, many lives have been sacrificed, several National vessels destroyed, the flag of the Union lowered to rebels, and discredit brought upon the Government of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber, the chief cause of this disaster lies in the culpable neglect, by which the naval defences of Hampton Roads were suffered to remain, after the knowledge of the near completion of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, with no other protection than one steam frigate, the *Minnesota*, one disabled steam-frigate, the *Roanoke*, (whose shaft had been broken for four months, and might have been replaced during any one of those months,) and two or three sailing vessels.

Resolved, That under the protecting care of Providence the safety of the property and life in the waters connected with Hampton Roads, if not also of other important harbors on the Atlantic Coast, are due to the scientific skill of ERICSSON, who designed the *Monitor*, and to the active, energetic and gallant conduct of Lieut.-Commanding WORDEN and those under his command, who successfully defended the honor of the National flag.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to adopt efficient measures for the future protection of Hampton Roads.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, under seal of the Chamber, be transmitted to the President of the United States.

Mr. MARSHALL believed he spoke therein the sentiments of most of the people of the loyal States, in denunciation of the carelessness that had caused the disaster at Fortress Monroe. He spoke of the "*inefficiency, ignorance and mismanagement*" of the Navy Department. He did not mean to attack Mr. WELLES as an able man, capable of filling other stations in life, but it was too evident, that Mr. WELLES was unfitted for his position. He considered the manner in which the Department had been conducted since the beginning of the war, and hoped the resolutions would pass.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT hoped the Chamber would weigh the resolutions carefully. They were not in possession of all the facts. They should have both sides. Mr. WELLES came into office with only three vessels under his command. All our great victories had been initiated by the Navy. He did not think it proper that the resolutions should be passed thus hastily.

Mr. BROWN moved to lay the resolutions on the table. He deemed them ill-timed and unjust to the Navy Department which had not, he said, had an opportunity for defence.

Mr. M. H. GRINNELL thought it was just and fair, and generous that the resolutions should be discussed.

Mr. MARSHALL—Oh, that is the gag law—(not to discuss them.)

Mr. GRINNELL hoped the discussion would be continued now.

Mr. BROWN amended his resolution, so that they should commit the resolutions of Mr. MARSHALL to a Committee, that the language could be modified.

Mr. GRINNELL remarked that the specific objections to the resolutions had not yet been stated.

The Chair said he thought the objection was to the severity of the tone.

Mr. GRINNELL thought that some objections should be stated. The resolutions ought to be clear, emphatic and unmistakable either by the President or the Secretary of the Navy.

The resolutions were read again.

Mr. LOW said that the resolutions were too violent in their terms, and should be modified.

Mr. MARSHALL—Is there a word there that is not true?

A MEMBER—There is one thing that is omitted. The *Congress* was left without a crew. [Laughter.]

Mr. MARSHALL—If there is anything untrue in the resolutions I will withdraw them.

Mr. A. A. LOW, although not acquainted with the Secretary of the Navy, was opposed to this wholesale censure. In his opinion, there never was a navy raised like ours, in such an incredibly short period of time. Some one was entitled to credit for that. Who paid for this very *Monitor* that drove the *Merrimac* back?

Mr. MARSHALL—We paid it, Sir. We furnished the money to build it.

Mr. LOW—I say, Sir, with all respect and honor to Capt. ERICSSON, that the Secretary of the Navy is at the head of this very machine (the *Monitor*) that sent the *Merrimac* back. It was the fault of the Commander at Fort Monroe that there were not steamers in the place of the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*. There were vessels enough there if they were only properly located. Somebody else was to blame besides the Navy Department.

Mr. MARSHALL said the manner in which the Navy Department had been conducted was illustrated by the manner in which the purchases of vessels had been made. Any man could have done what Mr. WELLES had done—purchase merchant vessels to increase the navy.

Mr. RUGGLES thought it might be as well to inquire whether Congress and the Government was not to blame for not providing appropriations to help the Navy Department?

Mr. S. SLOAN thought that some one was to blame, and the Chamber could and should determine who it was, and censure accordingly.

Mr. BROWN said that since they didn't know who was to blame, it was their duty to refer the matter to a Committee and find out, if they could.

Mr. J. SEGADIS moved to strike out the second resolution and was ready to vote for the rest. He also opposed the resolution with reference to the sinking of vessels in Norfolk harbor.

The Chair said that he thought the facts were sufficiently strong censure of themselves.

After considerable conversational discussion *pro* and *con*, it was decided to discuss the resolutions *seriatim*.

The preamble was adopted by a strong vote. So was also the first resolution.

On taking the vote on the second resolution severely censuring Secretary WELLES, there was considerable confusion and conversational debate.

Mayor OPDYKE, in speaking to this resolution, said: The resolution already adopted conveys censure upon some Department; and inasmuch as we do not know precisely where the blame lies in this matter, it seems to me that for the present, it is going too far to adopt this resolution. I am opposed to visiting censure upon any public officer without sufficient evidence to convict him. I saw it stated in one of the papers yesterday, as having been declared by one of the Western members in the House, that the Navy Department had made stringent efforts and urgent appeals to the army to come to its aid at Norfolk; that it was fearful that this iron steamer would be out, and that they had no means of defending themselves against it, and one of the ways to avoid danger from this iron-clad vessel was to send a sufficient military force to take Norfolk. I believe that that view was just and sound. I suppose that in the present condition of the head of the Navy Department—completely at the mercy of Congress—it had nothing at its command whereby it could oppose and prevent the operation of this vessel, save a few small iron-clad vessels. The Navy Department did all it could to prevent it. It asked for the building of a large number of these iron-clad vessels, but the Senate refused. It may be that upon investigation the chief censure will fall upon the Military Department of the Government. Until we know the facts, I hope this Chamber will not commit itself to so severe a censure as that, when it might be unjust. [Applause.]

The resolution was stricken out almost unanimously, but as there was some misunderstanding as to what had been the question, the question was taken again directly on the second resolution, and it was again stricken out.

The third resolution, complimenting Capt. ERICSSON and Lieut WORDEN, was adopted unanimously.

Upon the fourth resolution, Mr. GRINNELL desired to have the question taken upon striking out that part relative to sinking vessels in Norfolk harbor.

Mr. MARSHALL said that the opinion of Commodore STRINGHAM had been given that the harbor of Norfolk could be blocked up so that that vessel could not get out. This could be done without going within range of the rebel batteries, or permanently closing the harbor.

Mr. BROWN hoped that such a course would not be indorsed. He trusted they had too much pluck for that. [Laughter and applause.]

At this juncture a member suggested that Capt. ERICSSON should give his opinion as to the danger to be apprehended from the *Merrimac*.

SPEECH OF CAPT. ERICSSON, INVENTOR OF THE "MONITOR."

Capt. ERICSSON, upon rising, was received with a flattering welcome. He said he was quite satisfied to tell them this morning that he had received a letter from Chief Engineer STIMERS, containing the first reliable information they had got of the engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, from any one on board the *Monitor*. He had taken a hasty copy, having sent the original for publication, as the Press had taken such a deep interest in the matter. The letter was written two hours after the battle of last Sunday. He then proceeded to read the letter as follows:

IRON CLAD MONITOR,
HAMPTON ROADS, March 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: After a stormy passage, which proved this to be the finest sea boat I was ever in, we fought the *Merrimac* for more than three hours this forenoon, and sent her back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. Iron clad against iron clad. We manœuvred about the bay here, and went at each other with mutual fierceness. I consider that both ships were well fought; we were struck twenty-two times, pilot-house twice, turret nine times, side armor eight times, deck three times. The only vulnerable point was the pilot-house. One of your great logs (9 by 12 inches thick,) is broken in two. The shot struck just outside of where the Captain had his eye, and it has disabled him, by destroying his left eye and temporarily blinding the other. The log is not quite in two, but is broken and pressed inwards 1½ inches. She tried to run us down, and sink us as she did the *Cumberland*, yesterday, but she got the worst of it. Her bow passed over our deck, and our sharp upper-edged side cut through the light iron shoe upon her stern, and well into her oak. She will not try that again. She gave us a tremendous thump, but did not injure us in the least. We are just able to find the point of contact.

The turret is a splendid structure. I don't think much of the shield, but the pendulums are fine things, though I cannot tell you how they would stand the shot, as they were not hit.

You were very correct in your estimate of the effect of shot upon the man on the inside of the turret when it was struck near him. Three men were knocked down, of whom I was one, the other two had to be carried below, but I was not disabled at all, and the others recovered before the battle was over. Capt. WORDEN stationed himself at the pilot-house, GREEN fired the guns, and I turned the turret until the Captain was disabled, and was relieved by GREEN, when I managed the turret myself, Master STODDEN having been one of the two stunned men.

Capt. ERICSSON, I congratulate you upon your great success. Thousands have this day blessed you. I have heard whole crews cheer you. Every man feels that you have saved this place to the nation by furnishing us with the means to whip an iron-clad frigate that was, until our arrival, having it all her own way with our most powerful vessels.

I am, with much esteem, very truly yours,
ALBAN C. STIMERS.

Capt. J. ERICSSON, No. 95 Franklin-street, N. Y.

NOTE.—The "log" alluded to is made of *wrought iron* of the best material.

Capt. ERICSSON, during the reading, interspersed the letter with timely comments. In relation to the wounds of Lieut. WORDEN, he said that at first it was imagined that his eye was destroyed, but, fortunately it has been found that such is not the case. [Applause.] In speaking of the damage of the pilot-house, Capt. ERICSSON said that some idea could be formed of the force of the concussion, from the fact that the part broken was of wrought iron, 12 inches square by 9 thick. It was the finest kind of wrought iron, and was dovetailed to the pilot-house, and that was broken in two. This will give an idea of the force of modern projectiles. We can have no better proof of the immense force of the projectile than a consideration of the force required to break into pieces a wrought-iron bar, nine inches thick.

As to the concussion of the *Merrimac* with the *Monitor*, Capt. ERICSSON remarked that, although the *Cumberland* was struck with the same force as the *Cumberland*, it was difficult to see where the *Monitor* was struck! [Applause.] As to the damage to the turret, Capt. ERICSSON explained that the part injured was an additional protection placed upon the side of the structure of two-inch wrought-iron plates. It was placed there to protect the turret. The turret was strong enough without it, but it was feared that, without something to break the concussion during an engagement, the men would be more liable to be deafened or knocked down. Before the *Monitor* left, he had charged the officers particularly, before they went into battle, to instruct the men not to be frightened in case there should be a very severe shock. He told them that they need not be surprised if they should go down upon their knees, and not to be alarmed, that if the shock should stun them and knock them down, they would get up again unharmed. [Laughter and applause.] Some of the men put the question, "Will the shot go through?" He assured them that all the shot would stay on the outside. It would be no wonder that a man should be shocked by a ball weighing 150 pounds, moving at the rate of 2,000 feet per second, should strike within a foot of his head. [Laughter.]

In speaking of the advantages of the turret of the *Monitor*, Capt. ERICSSON said he had proposed to the Captain that the Sailing Master should, during an engagement, attend to the telescope, and keep the turret moving. The telescope was so arranged that a man could, by looking through it, and turning a little while within reach, keep the guns continually bearing upon the enemy while the *Monitor* is moving round her. This duty was admirably performed by the Sailing Master in this instance, and the guns were thus kept always pointed at this pirate, (laughter,) for such he would call the *Merrimac*. This novel movement must have astonished Capt. BUCHANAN, who found the mouths of the bull-dog pointed at him all the time. [Applause.]

Capt. ERICSSON said, while he felt proud of this opportunity, he felt compelled to state that he believed that the successes of the *Monitor* was owing entirely to the presence on board of a master mind. The *Monitor* had had no chance to prepare for battle. She had met an exceedingly stormy passage, and immediately upon her arrival had gone directly into a conflict with a vessel having guns of the heaviest calibre in use. The fact of the success was owing to the presence of the master mind of an accomplished engineer. Without that so great a success could not have been achieved. Capt. WORDEN conducted himself in the most masterly manner, but he was not an engineer. As a sailor naturally would, he had felt a little nervous about going on board a vessel that was so much under water. That was the main objection urged against the vessel when he (Capt. ERICSSON) went before the Naval Committee, when it was first proposed to build this vessel. It was urged that such a vessel would not live in a heavy sea. He had guaranteed that she would, and here was Mr. STIMERS' report that she was as good a sea-boat as he ever sailed in. She is so near the water-line that instead of mounting the waves, they break over her. Well, what of it? There is no place to let the water in, and the vessel floats *like a champagne bottle with the cork in*. The air is brought down through the turret by means of blowers. The turret is nine feet high, and measures 64 feet in circumference. The men have stood upon that when there was nothing above water except the turret. It tak s 87,000 pounds to bring the vessel down, and that weight could not be put upon her, from her peculiar construction. There can be no danger from swamping, although the vessel may be under water constantly, and the men will have plenty of air.

After reading the letter, Capt. ERICSSON said, that in relation to the point immediately under consideration, whether the *Monitor* was capable of resisting the *Merrimac*, he would say that, had the guns of the *Monitor* been pointed a little lower she would have sunk the *Merrimac*. Mr. STIMERS calculated the distance, but he put his gun in such a position that when the shot struck the *Merrimac* they glanced off, instead of penetrating as they would if they hit point blank. He fired 50 shots, and some of them took effect—several, no doubt, entered the *Merrimac*. The ricochet shots of the *Monitor* will be nearly parallel with the water-line. He felt quite confident that the next time the *Monitor* got an opportunity she would sink the *Merrimac*, and predicted that she would do it the third round.

There was another thing to be considered. They had on the *Monitor* fifteen wrought iron shot. Capt. DAHLGREN was a little afraid of bursting his gun, and gave peremptory orders that these should not be used. The armor of the *Merrimac* could not resist these shot, but would be penetrated by them. The next time the *Monitor* will use the wrought iron shot, while the *Merrimac* was either advancing or retreating.

A member of the Chamber asked how often these guns could be fired?

Capt. ERICSSON said that they could be fired in about one minute and a half. There are two guns, for by having that number there is time for them to cool. They might depend upon it, that if the *Merrimac* came out she would be sunk.

Mr. WETMORE asked whether Capt. ERICSSON had heard of the news that seventeen of the *Merrimac's* men were killed, including Capt. BUCHANAN?

Capt. ERICSSON replied that he had not heard it. He had no doubt that the guns of the *Monitor* could penetrate the side of the *Merrimac*.

Another member asked whether a battery on the principle of the moveable turret could not be erected on shore to protect the harbor?

Capt. ERICSSON replied that a moveable water battery would be far preferable, as it could move in shoal water, and assail a vessel like the *Warrior* all the way on its passage into the harbor.

The Chamber then voted on the last resolution, and resolved to strike out the part recommending the sinking of vessels in Norfolk harbor.

An additional resolution, proposed by Mr. RUGGLES, and recommending Congress to build ten mail-clad steamers, was also passed.

Mr. A. A. LOW offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber would not fail to acknowledge with honor the self-sacrificing devotion to duty of the officers and men of the frigate *Cumberland*, who continued to fight her guns till that ship was wholly submerged, and to commend the services of that ship's company and the brave men on board the frigate *Congress* to a like honorable remembrance of the country.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. GOULD, were also adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York gratefully recognize and desire to place on record their profound sense of the obligations under which Capt. ERICSSON has placed the people of the United States. To his genius and activity is due their salvation from a national disgrace, and from disasters from which otherwise there could have been no remedy.

Resolved, That the floating battery *Monitor* deserves to and will be forever mentioned with gratitude and admiration.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce expect that the Government of the United States will make to Capt. ERICSSON such suitable return for his services as will evince the gratitude of a great nation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, be forwarded to Capt. ERICSSON and to the President of the United States.

Capt. ERICSSON said that all the remuneration he desired, was amply given in the success of the enterprise, together with the compensation received from the Navy Department for the construction of the vessel.

The Committee appointed to report on the Harbor Master's Bill, submitted a recommendation that no Harbor Masters be appointed who have not been efficient officers of vessels or pilots, and that the Chamber should have six of the appointments, which was adopted.

Mayor OPDYKE, at this point called attention to the fact that the main object of the meeting, the Harbor Defences of New-York, had been neglected. He had expected a report from the Executive Committee. He had been so busy that he had not had time to prepare any recommendation himself.

Mr. LOW said that the only danger to the port was from one iron-clad vessel, and if she was cooped up in Hampton Roads, New-York was safe.

The subject was finally referred to the Executive Committee to report.

Messrs. A. A. LOW, GEO. OPDYKE and C. H. MARSHALL were appointed a Committee on behalf of the Chamber to proceed to Washington and confer with the War Department.

Mr. CHAS. GOULD was appointed Chairman of a Committee to ascertain if it was possible to procure better rooms for the use of the Chamber at a more moderate rent.

Mayor OPDYKE stated that when the news of the exploits of the *Merrimac* was first received, he had called at his house some gentlemen to consult with as to the possibility of the approach of such a vessel into the harbor of New-York. They had entered into a pretty full consultation, and a simple plan was resolved upon, so that they could safely promise that this steamer should never come into this harbor. Citizens might feel perfectly secure about that. The Chamber unanimously made Capt. ERICSSON an honorary member, and then adjourned *nem con.* The members crowded around Capt. ERICSSON to congratulate him.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A private, named BAKER, deserted from the United States Artillery some time ago, and joined the rebels. He was taken prisoner at Fort Hatteras, and sent, with the rest of the Confederates captured there, to Governor's Island, where he was recognized by a former comrade, and apprehended. The findings and sentence of the Court-Martial by which he was tried were read out on Friday evening, and are to the following effect: The prisoner to be confined, with hard labor, and to wear a ball and chain until the end of the war, and then to have his head shaved, to be branded with the letter D, and be drummed out of the service. He will forfeit all pay and allowances, and only such clothing as may be absolutely necessary will be issued to him.

Four men and a non-commissioned officer were sent from Fort Columbus to Fort Schuyler yesterday, to look after the ordnance there. A quantity of ammunition has been sent to Fort Richmond.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the new frigate *Lackawana* is progressing rapidly. Her frame is all complete, and they will soon commence to plank her up. The new frigate *Ticonderoga* is also being pushed forward very quickly. Her framework was commenced yesterday, and will shortly be finished. About one hundred and seventy men are employed on these two vessels.

The topmasts and topgallant masts of the ship *Morning Light* have been sent up again, and the other preparations for making her ready for sea are going on finely.

The United States storeship *Supply* having completed her cargo of stores, hauled from the wharf into the stream yesterday afternoon, and is expected to sail on Friday. We have already given a list of her officers.

The steamer *Massachusetts* having had her armament removed hauled from under the shears and now lies close to the dry-dock, waiting to be overhauled.

The steamer *Victoria* is ready to be commissioned, and Commodore PAULDING has ordered the officers to be on board to-day to receive their crew. A correct list of the officers will be published to-morrow.

The Seventh Vermont Volunteers embarked yesterday on board the transport ship *Tamerlane*, at the foot of Main-street, Brooklyn.

Saltpetre.

The yearly export of saltpetre from Calcutta to the United States for seven years, from 1854 to 1860, inclusive, has averaged 108,709 bags; while the export of last year was only 83,554 bags—being the smallest of any year for eight years, and a falling off from the average of the past seven years of 25,155 bags; a deficiency which the *reported* purchase of our Government in England last November will scarcely make good. The stock at present in the United States, in the hands of importers and speculators is but 6,500 bags; and the quantity now on the way from Calcutta, 13,664 bags—making a total of 20,164 bags.

The prohibition of the export of saltpetre is not likely to be removed at Calcutta in time to admit of any further exports thence to the United States before this present month, and as it takes an average of nearly five months to reach here, it follows that the 20,164 bags, above-named as the stock now here and on the way, must constitute our supply for the next five months; for we cannot expect under this state of high rate of sterling exchange and the high prices now ruling in Europe for this article, that much will be imported from that quarter, unless prices advance materially. Unless prices decline in Europe they *must* advance here, to induce imports; for with our average monthly consumption of 8,000 bags, the stock here and on the way will be all exhausted by the middle of May.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE LATEST BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

THE GERMAN IMBROGLIO.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

The India and China Markets.

The following dispatches, forwarded to the *North American*, by way of Londonderry, reached us too late for our morning edition:

DRESDEN, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Dresden *Journal* of to-day, in an apparently semi-official correspondence from Vienna, asserts that Austria and Prussia have agreed upon a proposal which they will make conjointly for the settlement of the question of Electoral Hesse, to which the assent of the other Federal Governments has already been secured by confidential negotiations.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

To-day, in the Congress, Señor SALAVERIA stated that the Government was examining the question of the passive debt, but would come to no decision without the concurrence of the Chambers.

It is, however, considered doubtful whether any scheme for the settlement of the debt which might be accepted by the Government will be ready for presentation to the present Legislature, on account of other urgent business. The Government will respect the old law in reference to the passive debt, by which everything relative to the English coupons was settled.

The Minister of Public Works spoke in Congress against the projected Alnides Railway line.

The *Epoca*, of to-day, says that this line would be dangerous for strategic reasons.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

MUNICH, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The following official telegraphic dispatch is published:

"The insurrection makes no progress. The royal troops have had three successful engagements with the rebels."

FRANCE.

The discussions still continuing in the Senate upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne, excite the liveliest interest. Prince NAPOLEON espouses the cause of the Bonaparte Dynasty against he vehement opponents of monarchy in any shape. Much expectation is aroused at the approaching debate upon the paragraphs relating to Rome, when, it is thought, the Prince will shadow forth the Emperor's real intentions.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 27—3:20 P. M.

The Bourse continues buoyant. Three Per Cent. Rentes closed at 71, and the Four-and-a-half Per Cents at 100.30, or ¼ higher than yesterday.

RUSSIA.

A great conflagration has destroyed a large portion of the workshops used in the dock-yard of Nicolaieff, upon the Black Sea.

The treaty of commerce between Russia and the Porte expresses to Russia the same advantages which the Porte has granted in former treaties to France, Italy and Great Britain.

TURKEY.

The Turkish soldiers at Vau, in Armenia, have insulted the Christian symbol. A combat took place, in consequence of which the citadel was taken. About 1,000 persons are stated to have perished.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Shirtings and Mule Twist dull and unchanged, 8¼; Shirtings, 5 rs. 14 a.

Cotton Broach, 195.

Copper dull. Sheathing, 58 rs. Tile, 56 to 58 rs. Mallver Opium, 15,000 rs. per chest.

Government Securities Four per Cents., 90; Fives, 101¼; Fives and a Half, 103.

Exchange on London, 2s. ⅝d.

Freights for Cotton to Liverpool, 67s. 6d. @70s.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO BOMBAY.]

CALCUTTA, Monday, Feb. 10.

Shirtings dull. Mule Twist advancing. Copper fair inquiry, but prices stationary. Indigo and Linseed advancing. Rice quiet.

Exchange on London 2s. ⅝d.

Government Securities four per cents. 89¾ to 90; fives and a half 103¼ to 103½.

Freights for Seeds to London 30s.

The Battle of Roanoke—Comment of English Papers.

From the London Times.

The military plans of the Federal Government are gradually assuming some consistency and distinctness of purpose, and the success at length achieved by Gen. BURNSIDE's expedition may be regarded, probably, as part of a great scheme of operations in the rear of the Confederate army. It is now clear that Gen. MCCLELLAN has despaired, and probably with good reason, of being able to penetrate into Virginia through the Confederate lines. He has organized his volunteers at leisure, has largely increased his artillery, and has been reluctantly allowed by an impatient people to take his own time in "preparing for an advance." But the result of his preparations and observations is that he declines the attempt altogether. Army for army, he will not venture to try his strength against the enemy in his front. He will not attack the Confederates in their position, and it is by his advice, we believe, that the Federal Government has been recently endeavoring to effect such diversions in the rear of the Southern force as may put an end to the dead-lock in Virginia. The advantage gained in Kentucky was probably unexpected, but the expedition from Annapolis, known as BURNSIDE's Expedition, seems to have been deliberately conceived with these views.

The results undoubtedly prove that the Federals can exert strength enough, especially at sea, to overpower any resistance on the part of a Confederate garrison. It is true that the opposition offered was very resolute, and the encounter sanguinary, but just as the Northerners succeeded at Hatteras and at Beaufort so they have succeeded on Roanoke Island and against Elizabeth City. The real trial, however, is yet to come. Unless Gen. BURNSIDE can penetrate into North Carolina or establish himself in some position alarming to the Confederate Commanders, the expedition will bear little more fruit than those by which it has been preceded. The success now announced was probably due to the guns of the fleet, which, notwithstanding all its casualties, proved infinitely superior to the little gunboats of the Confederates, as soon as it could be brought into a condition fit for service. *What remains to be seen is the effect to which these victories can be turned by the army when the support of the fleet has been lost, and we cannot but observe that this army is comparatively small, and the work before it difficult in the extreme.* It is true that Elizabeth City opens the road to Norfolk, but that road lies through the Great Dismal Swamp. The strength of the land force was increased by the addition of the Hatteras garrisons to 14,000 men, but the casualties have already been severe, and a long march through a pestilential country would probably leave Gen. BURNSIDE in no condition to make head against even a small division of the enemy. The prospects of the expedition would be greatly improved, no doubt, by the discovery of a "loyal" party in the invaded State, and we suspect that the belief once fondly entertained by the Northerners on this point may still survive. But the conflagration of Elizabeth City gives little promise of the anticipated fraternization. Whether the unfortunate town was burnt, like Moscow, by its own inhabitants, or set on fire by shells from the fleet, seems as yet uncertain, but it is a fact that a proclamation was recently issued by a Southern Governor advising that any town which the Federals might succeed in capturing should be given to the flames before it was evacuated. Against any such spirit as this on the part of the South the military power of the North can avail but little. If Gen. BURNSIDE could in any way combine his operations with those of the Federal commanders in Kentucky, the result might be the dispersion of the great Confederate army which bars the road to the South against MCCLELLAN and his hosts; but the distances are great, the country difficult, and the chances in all respects exceedingly doubtful. The victory in Kentucky had really the effect of drawing away Gen. BEAUREGARD from Manassas. A similar success in North Carolina might be attended with similar advantage, and the North would at length have something to show for its prodigal expenditure and its countless levies. But a hostile country cannot be invaded by 14,000 men, and, though Gen. BURNSIDE will probably be reinforced as soon as possible, we have already seen by what delays and dangers these naval expeditions are attended. It is but a few days since the Burnside Expedition was given up, even in New-York itself, as a complete failure. That conclusion was certainly premature; but, though towns have been taken and battles won, *the material results of the enterprise remain still to be achieved.*

FROM KEY WEST.

The Situation of Key West—Secret Intrigues of the Rebels—A Navy-yard Robbery—Cruise of the Cuyler—Affairs at Cedar Keys—Refugees from the South—Interesting Statements—The National Soldiers held as Prisoners in Texas—Prizes taken into Key West.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

This place is obtaining a prominence and importance of no factitious character, and during the few days which I have passed here, I have learned much respecting the affairs of the island which should be of interest to the public.

Nature has evidently designed Key West for a great naval and military station, and there seems to have been little reason for its inhabitants to have favored secession. But calm observers here tell me that there have been two objects which formed the inducing causes for that step. The first grew out of an extensive wrecking interest which certain parties believed could be managed more for their interests in the absence of the able and upright Judge MARVIN, who has presided over the Admiralty Court of the island for twenty years, and secession alone could effect his removal. The other object was the expected reopening of the African Slave-trade by the rebels. For these reasons, nine-tenths of the people advocated secession, and were nervous with fear lest any other State should precede Florida in the lead of South Carolina. Yet no man or woman did or could complain of oppression, and nearly all were directly or indirectly recipients of Government gold. The State was hurried, however, into the arms of the Secessionists, and the struggle commenced here to carry this island and Tortugas along the downward track.

A violent sheet, the *Key of the Gulf*, published by WM. H. WARD, was the vehicle of abuse from every quarter against the Government, and those who still defended it, until its editor was, by military authority, compelled to desist or leave the island. The National officers, the Collector, District-Attorney, Marshal, Naval Storekeeper and Clerk of the United States Court, all resigned their offices and went with the Secessionists.

Judge MARVIN and Mr. CHAS. HOWE, Collector of the Customs, were the only civil United States officers discharging their duties. To them and to Capt. E. B. HUNT, Engineer Officer at Fort Taylor, and Capt. J. M. BRANNAN, (now Gen. BRANNAN, in command of the Department of Florida,) is due the credit of timely and wise measures, resulting in the maintenance of the authority of the Government on the island.

So determined were the Secessionists to supplant Judge MARVIN, that they induced their bogus judge, MCQUEEN MCINTOSH, with his District-Attorney, to come down from Tallahassee, to enter upon his duties by authority of JEFF. DAVIS. When MCINTOSH arrived, the times were unpropitious, as Capt. CRAVEN, of the gunboat *Crusader*, and Major FRENCH, with two companies of artillery, were already here. The Judge found it convenient to intimate that he was on a visit for his health, and after remaining a few days was very glad to secure the intercession of Judge MARVIN with the military commander to allow him quietly to leave the island. The day after his departure, an order for his arrest arrived from Washington.

I have often heard the declaration that when the rebellion shall have been crushed there can be no reunion of the States. The statement is very common, especially among Southern men. But if the state of affairs here is of any significance, it points to the fallacy of the idea. There are now living here men who have signed the ordinance of the secession of Florida, who have opened books for subscription to the bogus Confederate loan, some who have refused to sell coal to United States vessels, and some who have threatened National officers or those who should presume to accept National office, and those, generally speaking, whom I have been assured were the most determined rebels. Yet they now have all taken the oath of allegiance, and are quietly conducting their business amid a very numerous representation of Northern men, and all is order and quiet. Some of these persons are anxious to conceal and to forget that they have rebelled, and may be found competing for the trade of the army and navy, and mixing in the gayer scenes which even times of war present.

Some time ago—eight years or more—the Government purchased a considerable space of water front for the construction of a Navy-yard adjoining Fort Taylor. This was during the Senatorial term of S. R. MALLORY, and when he resided here. Subsequently he removed to Pensacola, and nothing further was done to establish a Navy-yard here until the present war commenced. Since that time there has been a growing necessity for means of repairing, fitting out, and supplying our naval vessels here; for the delay and loss of time, as well as larger drawbacks attending repairs at Havana, or some Northern port, has been immense. Instances of this are furnished by the cases of the United States vessels *Richmond*, *Itasca* and *Tahoma*. With a harbor capacious enough for our entire navy, and a depth of twenty-six feet at all tides, there should be at once constructed a suitable dry-dock, and other facilities for a commencement. Two sloops of war have been on the Florida reef within two weeks, and both were slightly damaged. They should have gone into dock and have been thoroughly examined before going to sea. It is understood that a machine shop is about to be commenced for naval purposes—but everything required for a first-class naval dépôt should be furnished.

These are some of the considerations which point unmistakably to the important future of Key West as a naval and military station, and clearly indicate that in any prospect of rupture with a naval power our Government will always protect this place and Tortugas with a large force, which at either place will be efficient alike for use against foreign or domestic foes. Since the 1st of January three regiments have been landed here—the Ninetieth N. Y. V., Col. MORGAN, the Ninety-first N. Y. V., Col. VAN ZANDT, and the Forty-seventh Penn. Volunteers, Col. GOOD. These troops are all encamped in tents, but there will be permanent barracks erected for their use immediately. The old barracks are now occupied by Col. J. M. BRANNAN and staff, who arrived here about two weeks since. Gen. B. is very popular with all classes.

It may not be out of place to say a word or two in the way of suggestion respecting a future government for the Florida Keys. The experience of residents here has always been, that there was little community of interest with the mainland of the State of Florida, owing to an entire difference of production, employment and population. There is no agriculture, properly speaking, on these Keys, and the inhabitants are employed in fishing, sponging and wrecking, producing from these sources annually about $300,000, and saving to commerce much valuable property from wreck. Overtopping all this, stands the great and growing interest of all the States in these Keys to the Gulf, which have called for an annual expenditure upon the public works during the last fifteen years of a larger amount than the entire productive interest. Years ago Congress wisely reserved all these Keys from entry and sale. In fact, they have never been surveyed and still remain the property of the Government.

On this island now there is in process of construction two martello towers, besides Fort Taylor, which is nearly finished, and on Tortugas Island is Fort Jefferson, covering seven acres, and one of the strongest fortifications on the coast, also uncompleted. These works have been constructed with the treasure of the commercial States for protection of that vast property constantly moving around the Peninsula, and being of equal importance to Iowa and to Florida. Why should the jurisdiction over this reef of little islands, extending far out into the ocean, 150 miles from the main, again, under any circumstances, revert to Florida? Rather let their true and natural destiny be developed by creating them a military district, with exclusive military control. Were such the case, the possibility of any future conflicting interests or sectional legislation, embarrassing the operations of the Government, would be obviated, and we should soon find that the great navy-yard of the South would be on the Island of Key West—the future Gibraltar of America.

The United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler* arrived here yesterday from her station in the Gulf, where she has been doing blockade service for quite a year. She returns for some repairs and a supply of coals. Officers and crew are in good health. Capt. WESTCOTT reports the capture of the rebel steamer *Magnolia*, news of which has already reached you. The *Cuyler* on her way from Ship Island, visited St. Andrews and St. Joseph's Bay, sending small boats ashore at both places, and at the latter they found some inhabitants, six in number, mounted on horses. They awaited the approach of the boats and their landing to inquire who they were, but upon the announcement that they were from a United States vessel they instantly fled. My informant said that the horsemen were clothed mostly in skins, and were generally a rough-looking set. The ship practiced her guns by throwing some shells at objects on shore and firing the woods.

An officer of one of our gunboats lately returned from Cedar Keys, reports that the gunboat *Tahoma* had gone to Cedar Key and dropped anchor in the bay, sending a small boat up to the town. Upon her approach the rebels opened fire upon her, killing one of the men. This indicates a reinforcement here since the visit of the *Hatteras*, and that another selection should be made from the inhabitants as hostages for better conduct.

The schooner *Edwards*, Capt. VIGUEL, arrived here a few days since from Tampico, bound to New-York, having on board as passengers twelve adults and two children, all of whom

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

First Annual Commencement—Names of, and Addresses by, the Graduating Class—Remarks by Simeon Draper and Dr. Chapin.

The first annual commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the City of New-York took place on Monday evening, at Irving Hall, in the presence of one of the finest audiences ever collected within the building. Not only was every seat occupied, but many were obliged to stand throughout the exercises. About 7½ o'clock the graduating class entered and took the seats reserved for them. They were soon followed by the Trustees of the College, Messrs. Simeon Draper, J. B. Nicholson, Moses H. Grinnell, Isaac Bell, Comptroller Hawes and James T. Brady, and others of like prominence. These, together with the Faculty of the College, headed by ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., their President, took seats upon the platform amid welcoming applause.

Dodworth's Band then performed the overture to "Zampa," and throughout the evening agreeably interspersed the exercises with delightful musical selections.

Rev. Dr. FRANIS next invoked the Divine blessing.

President TAYLOR read the following list of gentlemen who, by vote of the Trustees, had been declared ready to graduate, viz.:

GRADUATES.

Agustin Alvarez, Cuba, Syphilis.
George M. Bower, Illinois, Diphtheria.
Josiah O. Cramton, M. D., Vermont, Puerperal Convulsions.
J. Wilbur Curtis, Massachusetts, Hypertrophy.
Walter Caswell, Ohio, Malaria.
Jared W. Daniels, Minnesota, Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Clarence Ewen, New-York, Typhoid Fever.
James F. Ferguson, M. D., U. S. Army.
Francis Stanley Grimes, M. D., New-York, Reciprocal Influences of Mind and Body.
Van Buren Hubbard, New-York, Tubercle.
Lucius B. Irish, M. D., New-York, Phthisis Pulmonalis.
William H. King, New-Jersey, Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Emelio L. Luaces, Cuba, Morbus Coxarius.
Jacob B. Luce, New-York, Tetanus.
Lewis J. Lyman, Illinois, Surgical Anatomy of Inguinal and Femoral Hernia.
John B. McCaffrey, New-York, Stricture of Urethra.
Emelio L. Mola, Cuba, Anatomy of Kidney and Acute Desquamative Nephritis.
Jean Oscar Palmel de Marmon, New-York.
Edgar Olcott, Jr., New-Jersey, Diphtheria.
Henry Raphael, New-York, Pneumonia.
Elijah Rowell, M. D., Canada, Variola.
Thomas J. Swisher, Pennsylvania, the Heart and its Diseases.
Orsamus Smith, New-York, Fractures at the Shoulder Joint.
John Struthers, Nova Scotia, Diphtheria.
Lewis T. Trumbower, Pennsylvania, Hernia.
David Warman, New-Jersey, Clinical Instruction.
James R. Williamson, A. M., M. D., Ohio.
John C. Williamson, M. D., Ohio.

These gentlemen were successively called up and received their diplomas upon the administration of the customary oath.

Dr. TAYLOR then proceeded to address the graduates upon the occasion of their accession to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This was, he said, a joyful period in their history, but their work was just commencing. They should never think their studies were completed, but press on. With becoming modesty—which is the characteristic of true greatness—they should be ever ready to learn. They should remember that they belonged to a profession in which He had been a practitioner who "went about doing good."

Prof. GEO. T. ELLIOT next proceeded to deliver an address to the graduating class. He pictured to them the great responsibility of the duties which they had assumed, and urged them to noble efforts in the future to keep up their progress in an honorable profession. At the time when the national calamity was the greatest, encouraged by the Trustees, this College had been instituted, and this was its first graduating class. Convinced that demonstration was to medicine what action was to oratory, they had been gratified at the presence and diligent attention of over a hundred students. Generous-hearted New-York received the aged, the imbecile and the suffering of all classes, borne hither by the tide of immigration, and assuaged their ailments. In the shadows of her vast hospitals, they had been armed to battle against disease. They had witnessed the physician's triumphant success and his failure also, for "Death will seize the doctor, too." The tax-payer of New-York might yet in some distant village, owe his life to the skill of the physician educated at Bellevue Hospital. [Applause.] They must not hope to conquer disease by the power of intellect alone. For sorrow there must be sympathy; for despair, courage; for inexperience, advice; for rashness, warning. The Prince Consort of England had expired at Windsor Castle, in the prime of life, of a disease which it is the pride of medical science to avert, and not long after, the accident at the Hartley colliery—unavoidable by engineering skill—made a village desolate. The widowed Queen called aloud on the widowed peasant, and there was a diapason of common lamentation. [Applause.] He urged the class not to think that the profession was over-crowded, but to remember that talent, energy and genius would make their mark in the future as they had in the past. He urged them to remember their *Alma Mater* and, in conclusion, trusted that their course would meet with the approval of "The Great Physician."

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, President of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and of the Board of Trustees, proceeded to address the audience. It was with pride and satisfaction that he acknowledged the services that had been performed to the noble institutions of New-York which had been so nobly guarded by the Medical Fraternity, in whose charge they were placed. He felt that one of the most glorious characteristics of those institutions was that men of high standing in the profession of Medicine had come forward to guide such institutions for the benefit of the poor and the unfortunate. They were deserving of the highest honor. [Applause.] It was expected that all the good to be done in these institutions was to go free as air, for the benefit of humanity everywhere. [Applause.] He hoped that they would have a larger class, and that the graduates would feel that they had been the recipients of advantages which could be obtained nowhere else, and that they should feel called upon always to defend and support the institution, and remember the unfortunates placed in its charge.

Mr. VAN BUREN HUBBARD, of the graduating class, then delivered the valedictory. His address consisted mainly of a history of clinical instruction, both abroad and in this country. He paid a deserved tribute to the exertions of the Sisters of Charity in all countries, and rejoiced that FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, of England, and ELIZABETH ANDREWS, of America, had shown that these kindly attentions of females to the sick were not confined to the walls of a convent. [Applause.] He was particularly severe upon the advocates and disciples of Hahnemanism, and the author of the great principle, "*similia, similibus curanter.*" He spoke highly of the benefits of didactic combined with clinical instruction. The first regular course of clinical lectures in New-York was commenced in Bellevue Hospital, in 1847, and was listened to by the House Staff and one student. [Laughter.] Since that time the benefits of clinical instruction were being realized, and students were convinced that in the hospital alone can the best practitioners be educated. He gave an unqualified denial to the popular idea that the moment a patient entered a charity hospital he became the subject of heartless experiments. He would not deprecate didactic instruction, but contended that as students would go to the laboratory to become chemists, or to the dissecting-room to become anatomists, they should likewise go to the bedside of the sick to obtain a proper familiarity with disease in all its forms. He mentioned in terms of praise the members of the faculty, Drs. James R. Wood, F. H. Hamilton, Lewis A. Sayre, Alexander B. Mott, Stephen Smith, Isaac E. Taylor, George T. Elliot, B. F. Barker, B. W. McCready, Timothy Child is, R. Ogden Doremus, Austin Flint, Sen. and Jr., Charles D. Phelps, N. R. Mosley and Sylvester Teats, whose names were received with applause. His closing address to the class and the faculty was both tasteful and full of feeling, and his entire performance of the difficult duty assigned him was highly creditable.

Dr. CHAPIN said he appeared by the advice of eminent physicians—[laughter]—and that would account for that which he was about to do—what he would not do in a normal condition, make a speech. [Laughter.] He congratulated the Faculty upon its pure and disinterested labors, and upon the fact that these young men were about to spread over the land the advantages of their culture. He congratulated the students upon their accession to so noble a profession. He knew of no profession that so combined the elements of love and wisdom. They could not be successful without the true exercise of genuine sympathy. They would see humanity with its masks off and its features unveiled. Yet he did not believe they would be moved by horror and disgust when mankind lies before us poor, suffering and needy. The deep feeling within us is that of love. On the walls of the Vatican hangs that noble picture, by RAPHAEL, of the transfiguration, untarnished by the ravages of 300 years; but when does He stand nearer to us than when his efforts were put forth to help the suffering. [Applause.] It was a beautiful truth that whatever difficulty would arise, science would meet it. Every now and then some portentous Merrimac of evil would come floating out on the waters of our humanity, but there was always some Ericsson Battery, [great applause,] some scientific Monitor to beat it back. [Thunders of applause.] The true elements of their science would make them not only physicians, but men. He congratulated the City upon its possession of such an institution as this of Bellevue Hospital. [Applause.] He would that he had a voice to reach the men of wealth to exhort them to support an institution like this, that would transmute gold into blessings. He knew what the rich had done for the country in this crisis, but this institution needed just what the crisis was past. Let this institution be known, honored and helped by the City of New-York. [Applause.]

Dr. FRANIS then pronounced the Benediction, and the audience dispersed.

Rebel Spies at the North.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Apropos of the affair of Hampton Roads, I send you the following facts, that may be of some service if they will tend to stir up our people and our authorities to look upon treason and spies in our midst with less leniency.

A young man of intelligence, whose father is a well-known clergyman in this City, left him recently and went South, his secession sympathies and sentiments having long been well known and openly proclaimed. Before he left he had been in the habit (since ascertained) of inspecting closely, for several weeks, the *Ericsson*, visiting the office and examining the plans.

It is very probable he took copies of the works and drawings.

It is not known what route he took in going South, but I think it reasonable to infer that he conveyed to his friends all the information he could obtain of our works, forces and fortifications around Washington and at other points, before passing our lines. His friends here make no secret as to his destination, which is said to be North Carolina.

This is one case, for which I can vouch from my own very limited personal observation. How many more there may be of a similar kind, who knows? I presume the number is only limited by the inclination of, and the inducements extended to, individuals in our midst.

Does anybody doubt that the rebel Commander at Norfolk had exact information of the *Ericsson* or *Monitor*, her construction, armament and time of sailing? I do not.

You can make such use of this as you think proper. G.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—NOS. 215, 215½, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 322, 202, 368, 82, 352, 353, 363, 274, 298, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 1360, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 839, 1160, 1168 1322, 1345, 1363, 128, 24, 1783, 1386 1399, 1868, 1464, 1466.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—NOS. 2937, 549, 1065, 3019, 1167, 1411, 1247½, 1349, 1431, 1455, 1457, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467. *Part II.*—NOS. 2922, 294, 1350, 1276, 1210, 1166, 506, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446. *Part III.*—NOS. 2643, 1273, 613, 2863, 1373, 1391, 1393, 1447, 1191, 3323, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477. *Part IV.*—NOS. 1320, 884, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—NOS. 439, 780, 943, 945, 946, 948, 949, 950, 951, 932, 497, 354, 953 954, 955, 608, 58½, 1366, 1367, 1368, 901, 926, 361, 723, 405, 568, 495, 266, 622, 611, 641½.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Justice Shipman.

The calendar of criminal cases was called over this morning. The slave cases were nearly all that are left undisposed of.

In the case of Albert Horn, his counsel moved a postponement till May on account of an absent witness, and, after some discussion, the Court ordered the case to be postponed, but to be tried peremptorily before the 1st of June.

In the case of Thomas Reynolds and Jeremiah Waddington, indicted for enticing soldiers to desert, on motion of the District-Attorney, a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

The jury were discharged until Friday morning, and the Court adjourned.

Vanderbilt as Agent of the Accessory Transit Company—Trustees and the Cestui Que Trust.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

James De Peyster Ogden, et al., vs. *David Colden Murray, Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company.*—This case was submitted upon an agreed statement of facts, without action.

The Accessory Transit Company was a Corporation created by and under the laws of Nicaragua, and had an office in this City. In December, 1852, they purchased of Cornelius Vanderbilt seven steamships, for the sum of $1,350,000, for the purpose of running them on their line between New-York and San Francisco *via* Nicaragua. Being a foreign corporation, the Company could not take the title to the ships in their own names, and the Board of Directors passed a resolution that plaintiffs and one G. T. Snow be appointed trustees to receive a transfer of the ships, and to hold them subject to the disposition of the Company. The ships were run by Vanderbilt, as agent of the Company. By an act of Congress, passed in 1854, the Company were authorized to hold steamships in their own name, and soon thereafter plaintiffs and Snow transferred the title of the ships to the Company by a bill of sale.

Snow died, and the plaintiffs bring this action against the Receiver of the Company for compensation, claiming the same commission upon the $1,350,000 which is allowed by law to executors and administrators.

The defendant's principal points are, that plaintiffs, being at the time of the trust, the officers and directors of the Company, are not entitled to compensation as trustees. That if such commissions can legally be charged, the trustee may legally place himself in a position hostile and antagonistic to his *cestui que trust*, and the property of corporations would be at the mercy of directors. That when trusts are accepted by parties already occupying trust positions, which may be considered as having the same general scope and object, commissions will not be allowed. (Benson *vs.* Hawthorn, quoted in Story's Eq. Juris., sec. 4,662.)

That the trustees incurred no responsibility and no risk, and earned no compensation. The mere assumption of a trust does not authorize the allowance of a commission. (Dixon *vs.* Horner, 2 Metcalf, 420.) Plaintiffs' main point is that they are entitled to a commission as trustees, and that it is well settled that trustees are within the equity of the statute allowing commissions, by way of compensation. (Meacham *vs.* Stearns, 9 Paige, 399, 403, 404; *In re.* Kellogg, 7 Paige, 267.)

Decision reserved.

Marshall S. Bidwell for plaintiff; John Sherwood for defendant.

The Conditions of War and the Civil Status of Southern Citizens.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Merker vs. *Claghorn et al.*—The plaintiff sued as assignee of certain parties in this City to recover a claim of about $3,000, alleged to be due for stone and iron works furnished defendants, who were merchants in Savannah in 1857.

The defence was that the money had been paid by the defendants to a party authorized by the plaintiff's assignors to receive it, and that he had run away with the money.

The plaintiff offered to put one of the assignors upon the stand to testify as to what passed between them and the defendants. Defendants' counsel took the objection that the defendants were, in consequence of the conditions of war, civilly dead, and no such testimony as to personal interviews could be admitted. This objection was overruled. A motion for nonsuit was then made and denied. After trial, however, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

E. W. Cone and Henry A. Cram for plaintiff; Mr. Belden and J. R. Whiting for defendants.

Action to Recover Insurance—A Charge of Arson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Peter Jones, Jr., vs. *The Niagara Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action on a policy of insurance.

The plaintiff, as assignee of one Charles H. Campbell, claimed to recover damages to the amount of $3,200, for the loss, by fire, of merchandise in the building No. 208 Washington-street, in this City.

The defence set up that Campbell had no interest in the goods. The answer also charges that the building was set on fire by the procurement of the assignor of the plaintiff. Case still on.

D. C. Briggs and Levi S. Chatfield, for plaintiff; C. A. Sherman and Wm. Fullerton, for defendants.

Practice—Judgment as to the Frivolousness of an Answer.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

William Horace Smith vs. *William A. Mead et al.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. It was an action on two promissory notes. The defence admitted that defendants delivered two promissory notes to plaintiff, but denied, on information and belief, that the description of the notes mentioned in the complaint is a true description of the notes delivered to plaintiff—also that plaintiff was not the *bona fide* owner and holder of the notes. The defendants aver, on information and belief, that plaintiff, for a valuable consideration, prior to the commencement of this action, sold and delivered said notes to one John Doe. The Court below decided that the answer was frivolous, and the defendants appealed.

Judgment reversed.

A. H. Reavey, for appellant; Phelps & Knevals for respondents.

Verdict for the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Monerief.

John Oliver vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action by the plaintiff to recover damages for injuries to his bakery on Third-avenue, sustained as alleged, by reason of a defect in the sewerage.

The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and now resulted in favor of the defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Ann Buckley and Ellen Hamilton, demirep, were tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Henry Sommers of a portemonnaie, containing $29, at an oyster saloon, No. 68 Grand-street, on the 10th of February. Remanded for sentence.

Ludwig Alexander, a native of Prussia, and who claims to be a dry goods dealer in Fall River, Mass., was tried and convicted of stealing several pieces of silks, velvets, and ribbons, from the store of Hunt & Beard, No. 373 Broadway. Remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of Sophia Dayton, an Alleged Lunatic, &c.—Motion denied.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Wight vs. *Herriman et als.*—Judgment for defendant on the demurrer, with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to answer on payment of costs.

Coster et als vs. *Lewis et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Walker et al vs. *Heidenheimer.*—Where a lessee assigns a lease and the unexpired term and the assignee enters as such, but assigns the lease and term, and gives up the possession to a third person before any rent falls due, the assignee of the lessee is not liable to the lessor for rent. He is only liable for rent which becomes due during his ownership of the lease. Judgment for the defendant. Written decision filed (and the papers in the cause left,) with the Special Term Clerk.

Before Justice Monell.

Wright vs. *Eddy.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Denniston et als. vs. *Parsons et als.*—Judgment for plaintiff on referee's report, with costs to be adjusted and $250 extra allowance.

Hathaway vs. *Bennett.*—Order granted.

Goulet vs. *Asseler.*—Motion granted.

Underhill vs. *Wales.*—Undertaking approved.

Ransocelle et als. vs. *Loomis; Silver et als.* vs. *The Same.*—Ordered that a commission issue with $10 costs, to abide event.

Sharrett vs. *St. John et als.*—Motion granted.

Brady vs. *Keyser.*—Undertaking approved.

Cleflin et als. vs. *Nussbaum.*—Undertaking approved.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 12, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 98 bbls. Ashes, 6,696 bbls. Flour, 1,340 bbls. and 868 bags Corn Meal, 8,487 bushels Wheat, 15,176 bushels Corn, 7,391 bushels Rye, 1,045 bushels Barley, 3,033 bushels Oats, 3,746 bushels Malt, 4,460 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,24c bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 620 bbls., including 329 bbls Pots and 291 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—The demand has been less active today, and Middlings have been quoted at 28¾c. @29¾c. ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales of Shawls, Ribbons and Millinery goods, to-day, were well attended, and resulted quite satisfactorily. The advance in Cotton has imparted more firmness to the market for Cotton goods. The sales of Printing Cloths at Providence, during the week, reached 55,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 15,000 pieces, 64x 64, 7c.; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms; 15,000 pieces, 60x64, 6¾c.; 10,000 pieces, 60x64, private terms.

DYE-WOODS—Sales have been reported of 425 tons Logwood, part St. Domingo, at $22, cash, ℔ ton. Market nearly bare, and prices rising.

FISH—The principal kinds have been in good request, including Dry Cod at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Shore Mackerel at $10, and No. 2 at $8 ℔ bbl.; and Smoked Herring at 24c.@28c. for scaled, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been inactive, and prices have again declined slightly. Sales have been confined to 9,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 70—chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ℔ bbl. Superfine State..... $5 25@$5 35
Extra State..... 5 45@ 5 70
Superfine Western..... 5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..... 5 45@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 5 50@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio..... 5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands. 5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee..... 5 75@ 5 85
Extra Genesee..... 5 75@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri..... 5 80@ 6 85

Southern Flour is heavy and lower; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 70@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 10@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and heavy, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited demand, today, at irregular prices. No important movements transpired. Corn was depressed and lower. Sales 53,000 bushels at 58½c.@60½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 58c.@60c. for New Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in slack demand, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38c.@40c.; State at 40c.@40½c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at 80c.@85c. from dock and delivered, ℔ bushel; sales 1,800 bushels. Barley continues scarce and wanted, at buoyant prices. Sales of 24,500 bushels including State at 85c., and California at 76c.@80c., ℔ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The Flour market is devoid of all excitement or speculation, and the inactivity (so noticeable at the date of my last Circular) still continues. Business, on the other side of the Atlantic, seems to be in a similar state, and the export trade, which has throughout the past season been a ruling feature here, is greatly restricted by reduced limits. The fortnight's clearances from this port aggregate, to Great Britain and Ireland, 96,313 bbls. Flour, 278,174 bushels Wheat, 537,168 bushels Corn, 150 bbls. Corn Meal; to France, 8,695 bbls. Flour, 3,248 bushels Wheat; to the Continent, 677 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,181 bushels Wheat, 22,411 bushels Corn, 59,976 bushels Rye. The retail trade are the principal purchasers of Flour, with a fair demand for British Provinces and the West Indies—still, moderate receipts and a light stock do not prevent much heaviness, and quotations are reduced to meet actual sales. Extra State brands have been the most depressed, but all descriptions are lower. In Wheat there is nothing new to record; the decline in Flour has the effect to make prices quite nominal, the city millers being unable to work to any extent, and shippers not disposed to meet the views of holders. The stock is very light, and not freely offered. For Indian Corn there is but little inquiry. Some shipments are making from first hands, but the decline in Exchange and lower quotations from Liverpool have checked the export trade."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Mar. 7, '62..	367,828	9,995,178	7,215,828
Philadelphia	Feb. 27, '62..	201,235	1,398,119	193,434
Baltimore	Feb. 27, '62..	27,442	280,632	100,692
Boston	Feb. 28, '62	182,548	21,462	44,372
Other Ports	Feb. 21, '62	28,241	1,163,645	
Total		1,422,264	12,864,097	7,554,726
To about same period, 1861..		1,490,395	14,281,657	3,914,558
To about same period, 1860..		200,156	530,036	26,382
To about same period, 1859..		85,758	415,800	319,486

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
From N.Y., to Feb. 25, 1862	532,501	6,794,377	239,343	875,858
From other Ports, to latest dates.	15,151	87,139	18,421	15,453

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at previous quotations, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive at unaltered quotations.

NAVAL STORES—A limited business was transacted to-day in Common Rosin at $5 50 ℔ 310 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at $1 10 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at reduced rates. Sales, to-day, 800 bbls., at $13 37½@$13 87½ for Mess, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 5¾c.@5¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is salable and steady; sales 450 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is in lively request at former rates; sales, 2,800 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firmer; sales since our last, 165 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in request at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales of 50 tcs. of Carolina were made at $6 75@$7 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT.—Has attracted more attention, and has been quoted very firm.

SEEDS.—A moderate inquiry prevails for Clover, at 7¼c.@7¾c ℔ lb.; and Calcutta Linseed at $2 35 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and 1,145 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico have been disposed of at 6¾c.@8c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 40,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market, during the past week, has been moderately active, but a very trifling business has been done for City consumption, or for shipment to England. The offerings, however, have not much exceeded the demand, in consequence of the commencement of Lent, which reduces the supply of Rough about one-third; the arrivals also have been light, but of standing which prices have given way, with rather more inquiry at the concession, principally for export to the Continent, at 8¼c. in hogsheads and barrels. To-day the market is steady at 8¼c. Price this date, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¼c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9¾c. ℔ lb."

WHISKY—Sales to-day 800 bbls., in lots, at prices ranging from 25c.@26½c., chiefly at 25½c.@26c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive, though rates have not varied much. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6¾d.@7¾d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6¾d., ℔ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; and Petroleum, 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 20s. ℔ ton; Hops, ¾d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¾d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¾d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For Havre, Lard, ¾c. ℔ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a brig from Menton, with privilege of Sicily to New-York, about $1,400; a British schooner, 144 tons, to Frontera and back, Mahogany, $9 on and under deck; a schooner, 104 tons, to St. Thomas, Grenada and back, $750; two British brigs, 1,200 bbls., to the windward; 55c. and 60c.; a British brig, 300 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3 50; a brig, 300 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 38c.; a British brig, 250 tons, same voyage, 40c.; a British schooner, 173 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,500; a ship, 596 tons, to Matanzas, Hoops $6, Shooks 25c., and Empty Casks 87½c.; a Bremen bark, 228 tons, to Havana, $1,300; a brig, 200 tons, to Bermuda, about $900; a ship, 1,398 tons, to Boston, for the Butler Expedition; a bark, 496 tons, to Valparaiso and back; a brig, 240 tons, to Porto Rico and back; and one, 297 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION OF CHARLES SEMANS, of Maryland, will be thankfully received by his friends. Address TAYLOR, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, New-York City. Philadelphia, Penn., Wilmington, Del., and Maryland papers please copy.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson, a mile south of Poughkeepsie; twenty-six acres of land; house new and with modern improvements, in perfect order, thoroughly furnished. Ice-house filled, and everything needed for a gentleman's residence. One of the most beautiful situations on the river. Will be rented for one or more years, the owner being in Europe. Also, an unfurnished house, nearer Poughkeepsie, with three acres, for sale or to let.
JACOB B. JEWITT, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. depôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE ELIGIbly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 25th-st., will be rented for one year from 1st of May next to a private family. The house is in superior condition, contains all the approved conveniences, and will be found to be an agreeable residence for a genteel family. Apply to L. EDGERTON, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 8 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid-out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 58 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or on the premises, corner of Point and Ravine avs., Glenwood, Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence, situated on New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, bathroom, and all modern conveniences. The use of a cow, carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE immediately on the Narrows, Staten Island. The house is fully furnished; has also stables, garden, and all conveniences for a genteel family. Also, several cottages at Clifton and New-Brighton, S. I. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED FIVE-STORY ENGlish basement house, No. 188 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., to a private family; house has all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDson to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. depôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story, high stoop; rent $75 a month; unfurnished, $880.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FARM CONtaining 12 acres of first-rate land. On the place are two dwelling-houses, with good gardens attached, fine orchard, good wells of water. Also one store with dwelling above it, and two barns. Land and all in good order, and well stocked with choice fruits. Churches and schools near by. Plenty of fish and oysters, the place being near Long Island Sound. It is situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Noroton Depôt, formerly known as Lockwood's Corner. The place, for location and health, is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of locating in the country. Distance from New-York about 38 miles. For further particulars inquire of Capt. WM. LOCKWOOD, on the premises, or of J. W. STANTON, 186 William-st., New-York. Terms made easy.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 4¾ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening (price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year, with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly may be clubbed at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN—HOW TO PAY THE RENT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

Three important War Bulletins have been issued by President LINCOLN, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and will be found in the TIMES this morning. The first is dated the 27th of January last, and directed that on the 22d of February ultimo, there should be a general movement of the land and naval forces against the rebels, or, at least, a readiness for a general movement; and holds all officers to a strict responsibility for the prompt execution of the order. The second is dated the 8th instant, and directs the division of the Army of the Potomac into four army corps, as before announced—placing the reserve, to be held back for the defence of Washington, under the command of Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH, also to be Military Governor of the District of Columbia. The third is dated the 11th inst., and relieves Gen. MCCLELLAN of the command of the other Military Departments, in order that he may take personal command of the Army of the Potomac; directs that the Departments of Gens. HALLECK and HUNTER, together with so much of that under Gen. BUELL as lies west of Knoxville, shall be consolidated, and called the Department of the Mississippi, under the command of Gen. HALLECK; and further directs that Gen. FREMONT shall be assigned to a new Department, to be called the Mountain Department, between the Department of the Potomac and the Department of the Mississippi. The commanders of these several Departments are ordered to report directly to the Secretary of War.

Our correspondent with the advance of the grand army of the Potomac, furnishes full and authentic particulars of the evacuation of Centreville and Manassas by the rebels, and their occupation by our troops, which serve to correct a number of misstatements in the first reports. It appears that the retreat of the rebels from Centreville commenced as late as Friday last, and that it was at first conducted in a very orderly manner. It was only when the rear of the army was leaving Manassas that the panic began, caused by the fact that some over-excited rebels had already set fire to some of the railroad bridges beyond. Then the rebels began to burn and destroy, and to run away in the greatest confusion. Our correspondent makes the statement that Gen. JACKSON, and one-half his army, left Winchester a week ago, and went by railroad to Manassas, while the other half is reported to be moving southward along the valley of the Shenandoah. This is in direct contradiction of the dispatches published yesterday, received from Washington and from Charlestown, but it may nevertheless be true. The matter will probably soon be cleared up.

The rebel batteries at Aquia Creek were not abandoned by the rebels until Monday morning.

From the South we learn that the rebel Congress has passed a resolution advising the planters not to plant cotton, but to devote their energies to raising provisions and cattle. We also learn that the rebel President has suspended FLOYD and PILLOW from their commands, on account of their failure at Fort Donelson. The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday says that the rebel army has not fallen back from Manassas on account of the pressure of the enemy; but that the move was purely strategic.

We publish this morning the official accounts of the late naval engagements in Hampton Roads, furnished to the Navy Department by the commanders of the *Congress*, the *St. Lawrence* and the *Minnesota*. They add little to the facts already known by the public. The rebel accounts, however, give some additional particulars of interest. The Norfolk *Day Book* contains a highly-colored account of Saturday's fight, and compliments the crew of the *Cumberland* for their bravery. Some of the shots from that vessel are admitted to have entered the *Merrimac*—one of them, a shell, killing seventeen men and wounding Capt. BUCHANAN. The *Day Book* says little about the fight with the *Monitor*, which it admits to be a formidable vessel. After Capt. BUCHANAN was wounded, the *Merrimac* was under command of Catesby JONES.

The Washington *Star* thinks that before the *Merrimac* can be repaired and fitted for another test of strength, we shall have two more iron-clad ships at Fortress Monroe, ready to assist the *Monitor* in case of necessity.

The Louisville *Democrat* states that during the occupancy of Bowling Green by the rebels, between forty-seven and forty-eight hundred graves were made there.

Gov. ANDY JOHNSON was in Cincinnati on Monday last, *en route* for Nashville. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD was with him. The latter gentleman had just secured the release of a soldier named BAILEY, taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, who was a Union man, and had been pressed into the rebel service.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions against emancipation, from Kentucky, were presented. The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass. A joint resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Lieut. WORDEN and the other officers and men of the *Monitor* was laid over. Mr. LATHAM, of California, introduced his bill to repeal all laws prohibiting foreign vessels from carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall. The joint resolution tendering aid to States desiring to emancipate slaves was received from the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to accept moneys tendered by States in payment of volunteers was passed. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of the army was debated at considerable length, and finally passed, 37 to 2. The section providing for a reduction of ten per cent. in Government salaries, excepting in certain specified cases, was retained. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then debated until the adjournment.

In the House, a resolution of thanks to Mr. ERICSSON and to Lieut. WORDEN, officers and men, was referred to the Naval Committee. The Secretary of the Navy was empowered to inquire into the circumstances attending the failure of contractors for building steam machinery to meet their engagements. The bill authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner, to consult with Commissioners from England and France, relative to the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries, was passed. A bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was reported from the majority of the District Committee, and a minority report was also submitted. The subject was recommitted. A bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army, also a bill to organize a signal corps to serve during the war, were reported from the Military Committee. A bill providing for temporary Provisional Governments over the districts of country in rebellion was reported from the Territorial Committee by Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio. Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, made an adverse report, declaring that the bill provided that Congress has power to exclude certain States from the Union, and make them nothing more than colonies. The bill was finally, on motion of Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, laid on the table, 65 to 56. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, proceeded to explain its provisions. The internal revenue to be raised by it he estimated at $101,925,000. Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, opposed the bill. Mr. BRISBANE, of Ohio, advocated it. Other gentlemen joined in the debate, which continued until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill providing for the construction of a railroad through the Northern wilderness was reported favorably. A bill to revise the act to create a Commission to amend the Charter of this City—the same as the Assembly bill—was introduced. The bill to transfer the duties of Inspectors of Steam-boilers to the Metropolitan Police was passed. A resolution was adopted requiring the Health Officer to report all receipts and expenses of the office for the year.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills to incorporate the Brooklyn and New-York Carrying Company; to amend the Building act of this City, and to authorize the construction of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad. A majority report was made from the Select Committee on the Excise bill, submitting a prohibitory Constitutional amendment. A motion to lay the report on the table was carried—53 to 47. The Senate bill to enforce the liability of stockholders in banks was referred to the Committee on Banks. The bill authorizing the Supervisors of this City to borrow money, in anticipation of the annual tax, was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

A highly interesting meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, with a view to consider the harbor defences of New-York. Resolutions were passed appreciatory of the recent victories of the National arms, and recognizing the services of especially Lieut. WORDEN, of the *Monitor*, and Capt. ERICSSON. The latter gentleman gave a most interesting statement concerning the capabilities and construction of the *Monitor*, and expressed the unqualified opinion that she would sink the *Merrimac* in three rounds should the vessels have another engagement. The Chamber expressed most decisively its disapprobation of the neglect through which the rebel monster, the *Merrimac*, was enabled to make such havoc among our vessels at Hampton Roads.

At General Term of the Supreme Court was argued yesterday the case of the temporary Trustees of the Accessory Transit Company against the Receiver of the Company, for commissions claimed as compensation for services, under the statute giving commissions to executors and administrators. The case was submitted, on an agreed statement, without action. Decision was reserved. A case of some interest touching the civil *status* of the Southern people was yesterday tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice JONES.

There was less excitement in the Stock Market yesterday, prices closing steady. A heavy sale of 5,000 shares Erie Preference Stock was made at 60 ₩ cent. Gold dull at 101⅛. Nothing reported in Exchange.

A limited business was transacted in Flour yesterday at drooping prices. Nothing of any moment was done in Wheat. Corn delined a shade and closed heavily. Pork and Beef were quiet, while Lard, Butter and Cheese were in good request, as were also Fish, Sugars, Whisky, Hay, Tallow and Tobacco. Cotton was less sought after. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Live Stock Markets have been well supplied with animals this week. Beeves number for the week ending yesterday, 4,414, which is a heavy supply for a single week in Lent, and following an over-stocked market. Prices have fallen nearly 1c. ₩ lb., and the yards were barely cleared last evening. Most of the sales were at 7c.@8c. ₩ lb. Sheep are rather scarce just now, and command 5½c.@5¾c. ₩ lb., live weight. Live Hogs, of inferior quality, are plenty, and cheaper. Good fat Hogs are in demand.

THE EXPLOIT OF THE MONITOR—A SCIENTIFIC COMMENT.—In another column will be found a report of a highly interesting session of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday. The topic under discussion was the defence of the harbor, and, very appropriately, Capt. ERICSSON was called upon, and at some length addressed the meeting in regard to that splendid naval success, the *Monitor*. The letter of Chief-Engineer STIMERS, who superintended the construction of the battery, and who was in it during the engagement, and observed its qualities with a critical eye, will be read with great interest.

There were several important points developed on this occasion with regard to iron-clad vessels. But the wonderful duel between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* has still an infinity to teach us. Important as was the naval action that took place in Hampton Roads, on Saturday and Sunday, regarded as an event in the war, its special interest is already swallowed up in the vast proportions of the problem which it opens to the world. At one stroke a blow is aimed at the rebellion, and a new chapter added to science. A problem on which the nations of Europe have for ten years lavished all the resources of their wealth and skill, to arrive at no satisfactory result, is suddenly taken up in the shock of war, put to the crucial test, and pushed far on toward a definitive solution. For the first time, iron-clad vessels have met in battle, and the engagement between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* has given us all we practically know of this new and terrible enginery of war. Of course, the whole world will look with intense interest for full and accurate details. For all the higher scientific uses we have as yet no adequate data for induction, with the exception of Mr. STIMERS' brief account. We hope, therefore, that he will be able to [illegible] ment, unless, indeed, which will be still better, it is determined forthwith to renew the contest, and, by sinking the *Merrimac*, according to Capt. ERICSSON's plan, push the whole problem to a practical solution.

The President Commanding in Chief.

The three important military orders, which we print this morning, throw a flood of light upon the recent history of the war. We now learn that since the 27th of January, if not before, the President has exercised actively his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. From him directly issued the order which has realized the plans contrived by Gen. SCOTT and matured by Gen. MCCLELLAN; which has crowded the days with victories, and given new life, hope and energy to the country. With a patience only equalled by that of the people, he awaited the completion of the preparations without which his military subordinates assured him no army could move with a certainty of success; but the moment these were completed, the word was given, which set in motion the immense machinery of destruction, from the Atlantic to the Missouri line. The scheme of the campaign, the discipline of the troops, the elaboration of preliminary details, may be justly credited to others. Action and victory we owe directly to the President.

To him, also, we now discover ourselves to be directly indebted for a reconstruction of the army, which must lend prodigious force and mobility to its future operations. The redistribution of the main body on the Potomac into *corps d'armée*, with able and admirably chosen commanders at the head of each, is the result of orders emanating immediately from the President himself. There is no rule of modern warfare better settled, than that the efficiency of a military force is doubled by its judicious separation into bodies, each complete in itself, with its proper proportions of infantry of the line, light infantry, riflemen, cavalry and artillery. It is only remarkable that a principle so confessedly important had not been consulted in the organization of the Department of the Potomac until after the order for the advance of its columns had been issued. Through the interposition of Mr. LINCOLN, however, it was consulted before the army was actually in motion; and will, no doubt, yield ample fruit in the ease with which an otherwise unmanageable host of troops, still untrained to actual military service, can be handled. Confident as the people reasonably are in the skill and ability of Gen. MCCLELLAN, there has certainly been some apprehension that, in the direct control and leadership of an army of a hundred and fifty thousand men, his experience of duties so tremendous might lead to disastrous results. The reorganization dictated by the President does much to remove such fears.

No less practical and salutary is the order recasting the military departments. It is no secret that intense and mischievous jealousies had sprung up in military as well as in political circles, owing to the apparent discrimination at the War Department in favor of a particular class of officers. The officers drawn from the regular army, and educated at West Point, looked with dissatisfaction at the promotion to positions of importance of men who had no early military training to boast. The volunteer service has resented this contemptuous estimate of its value, and has seen with manifest discontent the removal of volunteer Generals from the heads of the several Departments, and the universal substitution of West Point graduates. At the same time feelings of extreme bitterness have been indulged by certain political classes and interests, at the removal from active service of Gen. FREMONT—a removal very commonly, but improperly credited to the radical views upon Slavery, which that officer is supposed to entertain.

Now, if President LINCOLN holds any one sentiment more tenaciously than another, it is a belief in the necessity of perfect unity of popular opinion and action in the prosecution of the war. He quite as strongly believes in the value of united counsels. His reluctance to dismiss Secretary CAMERON was due to these conservative views. To the same spirit may be ascribed his recommendation of gradual emancipation, which has evoked so unanimous an expression of approval throughout the North. The appointment of Gen. FREMONT to the head of one of the three great departments, is a concession to this craving for unity. Gen. FREMONT has happily acquitted himself of much that was unduly laid to his charge, while commanding in Missouri. It is admitted that he may not have had a fair opportunity to vindicate that reputation as a leader, which the public, on the strength of his services on the Plains and in California, had assigned him. The fact of appointing him to a new command, is evidence that the President, at least, holds him innocent of the depreciatory charges brought against him; for it is impossible to believe Mr. LINCOLN would replace in a position of trust and grave responsibility a General whose dishonesty and incompetency are demonstrated. In selecting him for the command of the army which is to advance southward along that mountain territory, where alone throughout the South loyalty to the Union flourishes greenly, the President, while consulting the wishes of a strong party in Congress, has placed him where his presumed radicalism will be least offensive, and where he will be able to practice that knowledge of partisan warfare which his peculiar training has taught him.

With these evidences of energy, order, and equity, on the part of the acting Commander-in-Chief, there need be no doubt as to the result of our great Southern campaign. There will be work for all three of the leading Union Generals. The country has unalterable faith in their skill and zeal to execute it triumphantly, and in the ability of the President to give harmony and direction to their labors, and to strengthen them with all the resources of successful warfare. And having these bright auspices we may look with entire trust and hopefulness at these three *preux chevaliers* as they set forth abreast on their victorious errand.

A MONSTER QUELLED.—Mr. ASHLEY's bill for the reduction of the rebel States to a territorial condition, has come to grief. The House, by [illegible] whence it will certainly be called at the Greek Kalends. With this evidence that the House of Representatives is indisposed to legislate, without constitutional warrant, we trust Mr. ASHLEY and his faction will be satisfied, turning their attention hereafter to matters of which the Congress has jurisdiction. It is no part of its business to dissolve a Union, we are just now trying somewhat expensively to restore.

The Starving Out of the Rebellion.

Never was there a truer remark than that of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his Inaugural, that the rebels had undertaken more than they could carry out. They started with the assumption of being a first-class Power; at the same time, in all that constitutes real strength, they are, for their numbers, the weakest people in the world. Labor among them being held in dishonor, they are without commerce, consequently without wealth; without mechanical training or skill, consequently without manufactures; without industry, consequently without self-respect, or steadiness of purpose or character. With such poverty in all that constitutes strength, it is remarkable with what temerity they have provoked a conflict with a people possessing all the qualities that constitute true national greatness. But having had the control of the Government for more than a generation, and having been accustomed to have every command promptly obeyed by the obedient, facile and ingenious North, they had no idea but that their commands, wherever uttered, would be followed by similar promptitude in results. But on severing themselves from the North, they found themselves like *Anteus*, powerless when disjoined from the source of their strength. How could a half million of men be armed, at the South, without the means of fabricating a gun? The rebels, to be sure, displayed considerable foresight in smuggling into their territories nearly all the arms possessed by the United States previous to the rebellion; but even these proved of very little account, as the North has, within one short year, supplied itself anew with arms ten times more effective than those stolen, so rapid is the progress of science in fabricating weapons of destruction. On every field the odds are infinitely in our favor from this cause alone. We have still greater advantages in our means for feeding and clothing our soldiers and in rendering them comfortable and healthy. But behind all this we have the advantage of having an abundance of *money*, of which the South are almost entirely destitute. Compared with the North, they never had any in their best estate. When the rebellion broke out, consequently, they were of necessity forced to provide means by an issue of credits, which became a common medium of exchange, not only between the Government and the people, but between the people themselves. The value of such medium is measured entirely by the degree of confidence felt in the stability and means of the Government issuing them. During the first ebullitions of passion, under the confidence created at the early successes in seizing undefended forts, mints and Custom-houses, Confederate bonds served, to an extent, the purpose for which they were issued. With the provision in the Confederate Constitution, that any State may retire from the Government at will, only a little time for reflection was wanting to destroy all confidence in the value of these bonds. Their market price soon sunk to one-half their nominal value, even in exchange for the irredeemable currency of the South But the success of the Union cause—which has now destroyed all hope of Southern independence—has put the finishing touch to them. They are to-day, in South Carolina, we have no doubt, regarded as worthless as are the preserved relics of the old Continental currency. Correspondents tell us that Confederate scrip is universally regarded with loathing, even by the rebels, not only from its utter worthlessness, but from the infinite losses already suffered from it. The amount issued measures the extent of these losses. Nearly all that the South could produce, or part with, during the year, is represented by it. But the end is not yet. A mere fiction, of which the evidence upon which it is written will soon disappear, has been made the basis of innumerable contracts, which will all be declared invalid under the laws of the United States, involving the property in the South in such interminable confusion that nothing but a bankrupt law, of which the greater portion of the people must take the benefit, can restore certainty and order.

The rebellion has "gone up" because it had no material support upon which to rest. Frenzy lasts but a day, and will neither feed nor clothe the soldier, nor keep him long in the ranks. He must be paid, and paid well, or he will not fight, nor remain in the field. The whole army of the South, consequently, is now thoroughly demoralized. The rebel cause is like ice under the effect of the sun, that falls to pieces before it melts. The army at Manassas breaks and runs, because it had ceased to be an army. The remnant may be collected and fight, to be again broken into fragments.

Apart from the loyalty that may remain at the South, the want of money is sufficient to crush the rebellion. The vast fabric attempted to be erected falls of its own weight. In effect, it falls, whether in advance or not. The rebels cut their garment bigger than the cloth. They cannot sustain their swelling pretensions. No nation could that was poor when it commenced a great struggle, and in which the product of a whole year's labor was utterly unavailable. The North would have succumbed in a similar condition. Fighting, consequently, is pretty nearly at an end. There may be a few finishing-up battles, but they will all be but one way, under the conviction that it is hopeless for the South any longer to attempt to resist the overwhelming odds moving against it.

FLOYD AND PILLOW IN DISGRACE.—JEFF. DAVIS, in his late Message to the Rebel Congress, said that he was not only unwilling, but unable to believe that a large army should have surrendered as it did at Fort Donelson. We now learn that he has suspended Messrs. FLOYD (the thief) and PILLOW from their commands until they could give more satisfactory accounts of the affair. This is certainly hard on FLOYD, who is called by the Richmond *Examiner* "the hero of thirty battles," to be suspended at a moment when there is such a brilliant opportunity for him to achieve further and greater glories in the field. It is no less severe upon PILLOW, who is so much needed at present for the defence of his beloved but beleaguered city of Memphis. Surely JEFF. DAVIS could not have carefully perused Gen. PILLOW's report of the battle of Donelson, which so clearly stated the reason for his own and FLOYD's want of success on that memorable occasion. PILLOW showed that the Union forces met him in a manner which he had not contemplated, and for which he was entirely unprepared; and whereas, he had provided for "rolling back our forces, cutting them up, and putting them to rout," he found, as he says, that they "*would not* retreat, but fought us and contested every inch of ground." Surely that ought to be a satisfactory explanation to the rebel President of FLOYD's and PILLOW's failure to secure a victory. As for JEFF. DAVIS's other charges, PILLOW had previously refuted them all. What *will* the so-called Confederate Government do, now that it has lost the services of its two greatest Generals?

OUR FISCAL ABILITY.—Superficial writers in this country and in Europe have so mystified themselves in the discussion of our financial affairs, that a settled conviction is in danger of establishing itself in unreflecting minds that this country is in imminent danger of insolvency, and will never be able to meet honorably the obligations incurred by the present war. "Financial difficulties," says our too partial admirer, the London *Times*, "must necessarily break up the Northern enterprise in ninety days or less;" and, under the irrational apprehension of some such impossible catastrophe, we find not a few persons, both within and without the walls of Congress, who smart under the insolent taunts and cynical sneers of our venal traducers.

Now, a moment's reflection may suffice to show that a nation so rich as we are, so enterprising, so energetic, so abounding in agricultural, mineral and industrial wealth, can raise without difficulty twice or thrice the yearly amount which is likely to be required for the interest on any funds expended in defence of the Union, and for the gradual extinction of every obligation incurred in the costly struggle which, against our will, has been forced upon us. In our financial column, we showed yesterday that the commerce of this country has scarcely suffered appreciably during the past year, notwithstanding the unparalleled difficulties by which we were on every side threatened and beset. It is true that our imports, especially in articles of luxury, have declined, but still the total aggregate of our importations amount to more than $334,000,000, against $862,000,000 for 1860, and $338,000,000 for 1859. On the other hand, our exports have reached the very satisfactory amount of $388,000,000; while in 1859 they were only $357,000,000, and in 1860, $400,000,000. A more complete refutation it is impossible to conceive, of the statement recently made in various quarters, that "the secession contest had robbed us of half our foreign commerce." We only refer to the circumstance now, however, as one of the numerous proofs which might be adduced to show the recuperative power and comparative prosperity of the country, and its ability to bear any amount of fiscal burdens which Congress may find it needful to impose. And our loyal citizens are no less willing than they are able to contribute to support and defend those institutions of which they are proud to be the guardians, and which they regard with veneration as the freest, the most equal, and the most beneficent ever possessed by any nation in the world.

MR. SEWARD ON THE PEACE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The policy of the United States is set forth in a few golden sentences, which Secretary SEWARD writes to Mr. HARPER TWELIBTREE, who lately presided at a London meeting of congratulation over the settlement of the dispute between the two countries:

"The policy of the American people, Sir, is a policy of peace at home, peace abroad, peace with all nations—a policy of freedom for themselves, of freedom in their extending empire, and a policy hopeful of, and conducive to, the ultimate freedom of all classes and conditions of men. *Whoever shall wage war against the American people will find themselves obliged, not only to commit the first wrong, but to become, when they enter the contest, the enemies, not only of order peace and progress on this Continent, but of human nature itself.*"

The letter which contains these remarkable expressions—which find sympathetic response throughout all the loyal States at least—is published in the London papers. One would suppose it should forever give the lie to the misrepresentations, which certain British journals persistently make, of the views of the Cabinet and of Mr. SEWARD in particular.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.—Col. DELAFIELD, who is in charge of the defences of New-York, concludes a letter to Mr. STEVENS, on the Stevens Battery, as follows:

"In conclusion I may repeat in a few words: The design is a fast steamer, capable of approaching a ship-of-the-line without being injured, armed with the heaviest of guns arranged to concentrate their fire at the water-line when within twenty feet of the desired object. One round from three such guns, so constructed, must destroy the buoyancy of any seagoing vessel of which we at present have any knowledge.

That you can construct such a vessel, and that you can attain and secure all these particulars, with some modifications of the steamer on which yourself and brothers have labored for so many years past, and that our power of national defence will be greatly increased thereby, I most sincerely believe."

The Proposed Stone Blockade of New-York Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

It would greatly interest many of your readers to have a list of the panic stricken "influential citizens" who advised the Mayor to establish a stone blockade, in the channel, from the fear of our being visited by the *Merrimac*. Was there any new jobs on hand, or any old vessels to sell? Also, where does the Mayor of this City obtain the power to close any channel leading to it, and especially where a joint ownership exists in the State of New-Jersey.

It is well to define the extent of power vested in these public functionaries, or we may wake up some morning and find our harbor closed by a midnight caucus of "influential citizens."

WHITE FEATHER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

Mr. W. W. Fosdick, whose death in Cincinnati on March 8, has already been noticed, was born in that city on Jan. 28, 1820. His father, T. R. Fosdick, was a banker, and his mother, the well known actress Julia Drake. Young Fosdick studied law in Louisville, and while practicing his profession in Covington, Ky., published the drama "Tecumseh," which gained him a wide reputation. *Malmiztic, the Toltec, and the Cavaliers of the Cross*, a novel, and "Ariel" and other poems, are his principal works. About the year 1851, Mr. Fosdick removed to this City, where he resided seven or eight years practicing his profession.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Oneida Lake Canal—The Feud between Buffalo and Oswego—A State Asylum for Insane Convicts—Life and Health Insurance Companies—The New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company—The Constitutional Amendment Prohibiting the Sale of Liquors Quashed, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

The whole session of the House last evening was occupied in discussing a bill relative to the Oneida Lake Canal. From what little of the debate bore any relation to the subject matter of the bill, it would seem that the locks on that Canal are in a dilapidated condition. The Canal Board think they are authorized by law to repair and rebuild them, retaining them at the old size. This bill proposes to make an appropriation to have them rebuilt, of the enlarged size, at an extra expense, one side says, of some $25,000, while the other leaves it indefinite and only to be measured by the gouging capacity of the contractors. The thing looks very much like a tempest in a teapot, and so it is; but, unhappily, the teapot has a handle to it, and hence the strife to see who shall have hold of it. It seems that the question involves the feud between Buffalo and Oswego. The Buffalonians fear that if the bill is passed, as now printed, there will be an inducement to shippers to transfer their cargoes at Oswego and ship via this canal and Oneida Lake, instead of at Buffalo. The Oswego men utterly disclaim any such intention, but have a profound sympathy for manufacturers along the line of the canal, and hope that, for their sake, the locks will be enlarged. The Buffalonians claim, that to do this will only be to open a "shunpike," by which boats, from Oswego, for instance, can avoid paying tolls over a portion of the Erie Canal, and thus the revenues of the State, not of Buffalo, of course, will be diminished. The Oswego men think that the idea is absurd, simply because no amount of improvement would make this sort of "Plum Gut" passage navigable for boats of the larger size, but, having an eye solely to the interests of the tanners and iron masters along the now unprosperous dug-way, mildly suggest the excellence of the largest-sized locks, and insist on the appropriation. Mr. SEYMOUR, of Erie, proposes an amendment to the bill, that all boats going through this canal and around again to some point on the Erie, shall pay tolls equal to those levied upon the section of the main canal thus avoided, and upon that amendment the fight was fought all the evening. The debate was curious—I cannot call it an anomaly, for unfortunately it is quite a common style of debate—in its wide range.

When I left the Assembly Chamber an impenetrable fog had settled down upon the whole subject; and Mr. SEYMOUR, of Erie, as the Committee declined to report progress, had just got out his line and lead, and was preparing to sound for a channel. After he concluded, progress was reported; but in the House Mr. ADVOCATE moved to amend the report and order the bill to a third reading. Mr. PRESCOTT tried to get through a motion to adjourn, but failed, and the motion of Mr. ADVOCATE prevailed, by a vote of 49 to 38. Then, at about 10½ o'clock, the House adjourned. The Senate was in Committee of the Whole on the bill for the organization of a State Asylum for Insane convicts, for amending the act for the incorporation of religious and benevolent societies, and for the incorporation of Life and Health Insurance Companies. All were ordered to the third reading. The first of these bills provides that the Asylum shall be under the supervision of a Board of eight managers, three of whom shall be State Prison Inspectors and the other five appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Three of them must reside within five miles of the Asylum, and they are to receive no compensation except traveling expenses. A Superintendent, to be an educated physician, an assistant and the necessary assistants are provided for. The Superintendent is to be the chief executive officer under the managers, to reside in the building, to be allowed a salary of $1,000 per annum and board for himself and family. The assistant physician is to have $50 per month. The Board of Managers are to appoint a Treasurer at an annual salary of $400, who must give bonds of $10,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties.

In the last bill named an effort was made to strike out "Treasury notes" and the "stocks of incorporated cities," as allowable investments for the capital or surplus of these companies, but it failed.

The act incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company, was reported favorably by the Committee upon Cities. Considerable attention has been paid to this bill in the Committee. It was referred to a sub-committee for examination, and various important amendments have been made in it. Perhaps the most important one is that which divides the City into districts, instead of leaving the fares to be regulated by distance alone. The fare for carrying any person and his baggage between any two points in the same district, is fixed at twenty-five cents, and at ten cents additional for every additional district passed through or entered into. The districts extend across the City from east to west; the first from the Battery to Canal-street; the second to Houston-street; the third to Fourteenth-street, and every ten blocks above there constitute a new district. In carrying passengers, however, from one railroad to another, or from the railroad stations to the hotels in Broadway, the same fare is charged, as if only two districts existed within these distances. The friends of the bill are confident of its passage as amended. A minority report was submitted by Mr. BARR against the Spring-street Railroad, recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be denied, on the ground that a track through the proposed streets would take up most of the room, and because they think it unjust the corporators should be benefitted at the expense of the property-owners, without any provision for a proper compensation to the City.

The Select Committee upon the constitutional amendment in regard to the sale of liquors, made a majority report in favor of the passage of the amendment by this Legislature. Mr. DAROU moved to lay it on the table, and the motion prevailed amid some excitement by a vote of 52 to 47.

Something of a contest arose over the proper reference of the Senate bill relating to the liability of bank stockholders, Messrs. SEYMOUR and LUDDINGTON supporting its reference to the Judiciary Committee, and Messrs. ALVORD and TRACY supporting its reference to the Committee on Banks. The bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, and passed by that body after an animated debate.

A fear was expressed that the object of having it referred to the Bank Committee was a suspicious one, while the other side contended that as the question was not purely a legal one, it should have the usual reference of bills on banks. The reference to the Bank Committee prevailed.

Mr. SMITH gave notice of a bill to authorize the Central Park Commissioners to set apart a site for the American Institute. But few bills are noticed, and that sort of thing is about finished for the session. The Legislature will have more than it can do to dispose of those already upon its calendar. Much of the session this morning was consumed on the third reading of bills. The bill to authorize the Supervisors of New-York County to borrow money, in anticipation of the annual tax, was among those passed under this order.

Nothing of very marked importance was done in the Senate. The bill conferring additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police in the inspection of steam boilers, was passed upon its third reading; also, the bill authorizing the City of Poughkeepsie to borrow money for certain purposes. This bill has now passed both branches of the Legislature and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. The bill in regard to the disposition of convicts was considered and discussed at length in Committee of the Whole. This bill, as I explained the other day, has reference to the sending of all persons under twenty-five, convicted of the lesser class of crimes, to the Penitentiaries instead of to the State Prisons.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 12.

The bill to construct a railroad through the Northern Wilderness was reported favorably.

The following were reported adversely:

Allowing auction fees in New-York to revert to the City Treasury; amending the law of lessors and lessees; against a law library in the Eighth District.

The reports were all agreed to.

Mr. WOODBURY introduced a bill to revise the act creating a Commission to amend the Charter of the City of New-York with change of Commissioners, the same as the Assembly bill.

The following bills were passed:

Relative to proof deeds, &c., by persons residing out of the State.

To transfer the duty of inspection of steam boilers to the Metropolitan Police.

To amend the law for the incorporation of benevolent and religious societies.

Mr. TRUMAN introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Health Officer to report all receipts and expenses of the office during the year.

Mr. ROBERTSON reported bills to amend the act for the incorporation of Companies to navigate inland waters; ceding the interest of the State to certain land under water in Kings County.

The Senate held no Evening Session.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 12.

Two voluminous petitions for a Personal Liberty bill were presented.

The Committees reported favorably on the bills to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Carrying

...and Banking out of New-York; ... Island Railroad; ... of the Brooklyn and New- ... of the Champlain ...

... presented a minority report, signed by ... against the Springs-street Railroad.

... from the Select Committee on the ... was reported favorably, submitting a pro- ... constitutional amendment.

Mr. PRINDLE stated there would be a minority report.

Mr. BISHOP moved to lay the majority report on the ... Carried, 63 to 47.

The bill to enforce the liability of stockholders of ... came from the Senate.

There was a struggle on the reference—Mr. SHERMAN advocating the Judiciary, and Mr. ALVORD the Committee on Banks. After a debate, it was referred to the Committee on Banks.

The following bill was passed:

To authorize the Supervisors of New-York to borrow money in anticipation of the annual tax.

Mr. SUTRO gave notice of a bill to grant a site for the Central Park American Institute.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GAMS—To allow Attorneys and Counsellors of the Supreme Court to perform the duties of Commissioners of Deeds.

By Mr. WHEELER—To provide for summary proceedings to remove persons from land when contracts expire.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of bills on the general calendar.

The bill to close the enlargement of the Canals, and to reduce the number of Engineers, was ordered to a third reading.

No other business of interest was transacted.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Generals Floyd and Pillow Suspended from Their Commands.

Jeff. Davis Dissatisfied with Their Action at Fort Donelson.

The Evacuation of Manassas a Strategic Movement.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 12.

A flag of truce was sent down from Craney Island to-day with an officer of the French corvette *Cassandi*, who went to Norfolk a few days since.

We find the following in the Southern papers:

In the House of Representatives on Monday a resolution was passed advising the planters to withdraw from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and devote their energies to raising provisions and cattle, hogs and sheep.

On Tuesday a vote of thanks was passed to Capt BUCHANAN, his officers and crew, for their gallantry in their late action in Hampton Roads.

The Senate has passed a bill to organize the Supreme Court.

The President sent a Message to Congress yesterday, stating that he had *suspended Gens. Floyd and Pillow from their commands until they could give more satisfactory accounts of their action at Fort Donelson.* The President is dissatisfied with their reports. The Message states that neither of them say that reinforcements were asked for, nor do they show that the position could not have been evacuated and a whole army saved as well as a part of it. It is also not shown by what authority two senior Generals abandoned their responsibility by transferring the command to a junior officer.

Petersburgh and the surrounding ten miles have been placed under martial law, as well as Richmond and Norfolk.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of yesterday, says:

"Considerable uneasiness is manifested by the public on account of the reports of our forces falling back from Manassas and the Upper Potomac. *Positive assurance is given that these movements have not been made on account of the pressure of the enemy, but are purely strategic.* Gen. JOHNSTON has confidence in the Administration, and it is certain that a new line of defence will be organized. The points have not yet been selected, but it is thought probable that the line of defence will extend from Staunton to Gordonsville. A dépôt of provisions is now being established at the latter place."

The *Examiner* contains a severe attack against Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, for his recent proclamation, calling upon the whole body of the militia to turn out, designating it as fraudulent and mischievous, and as calculated to breed disloyalty. The proclamation is declared to have been entirely unnecessary, in view of all the facts.

It is reported that the nomination of Gen. LEE, as the Commanding General of the Army, was sent to the Senate on Monday.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Fredericksburgh, and SAMUEL G. CARRETT, of Washington City, were arrested for disloyalty, in Richmond, on Monday.

A new theatre is to be built in Richmond, four stories high. It will be finished by July.

The Mesilla *Times* of the 29th ult., gives the report of a revolution in New-Mexico against the National authority. It states that M. E. OTERO is at the head of the movement, and Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY has been applied to for assistance.

J. V. BRADFORD, Major of the Sixth Infantry, and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel of the United States Army; G. H. BLISS, Captain of the Eighth Infantry, and J. O. VAN HORN, also of the Eighth Infantry, who surrendered to Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, in Texas, last Summer, have been paroled to return home, and arrived in Richmond on Sunday night.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 12.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* returned from Hatteras this morning. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH was a passenger by her.

Capt. PERRAS A. SPRAGUE, of Lowell, Mass., having resigned the office of Provost-Marshal, Major DAVIS, of Gen. WOOL's Staff, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Capt. SPRAGUE has performed his arduous duties with great ability and to the complete satisfaction of everybody, and his retirement is much regretted by everybody.

All is quiet here.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

How the People Around Leesburgh were Treated by the Rebels.

POOLESVILLE, Wednesday, March 12.

The inhabitants are constantly applying for passes to cross the river to visit their relations residing in Leesburgh and the vicinity, for the purpose of carrying them supplies of all kinds, of which they were completely despoiled by the rebel force in their retreat. Sugar, tea, coffee, boots, shoes and clothing of all kinds are difficult to obtain. Coffee is selling at $1 40 per pound; sugar at 50 cents; unbleached muslins at 90 cents a yard, etc.

Farmers have been robbed of their teams. One man complains that twenty-six horses were taken from him, and seven thousand bushels of his wheat destroyed.

Fifty-one male residents were impressed and carried off, some of them bound. All refused to carry their arms, which were mostly shot-guns collected from the inhabitants, and were carried in the stolen wagons.

"Leesburgh" has had its day here, and a strong Union feeling predominates.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Marketing, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 12, 1862.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	93	
50,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou	93	
500	do	b30	93⅛
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	large	99⅛
10,000	do	small	99⅛
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s		86⅛
3,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '66		88
29,000	Ill. War Loan		88
5,000	do		88¼
5,000	do	s60	88
18,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		61⅛
5,000	do	s15	61⅛
5,000	Virginia. St. 6s		63
20,000	Mo. State 6s		54⅛
2,000	do	b10	54⅛
5,000	do	b30	54⅛
5,000	do	s30	54¼
10,000	do		54⅛
5,000	do	s60	54
8,000	do	s10	54
25,000	do		54
2,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. R.		54⅛
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s		70
5,000	do	b30	70⅛
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83.	s5	93
500	Mich. So. 2d M.		72⅛
1,000	do		72⅛
1,000	do		73
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.		90⅛
5,000	Del., L. & W. R. 1 M.		104
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		48
10	Bank of New-York		91
55	Amer. Ex. Bank		88
15	M. & F. Du C. 2d Pref'd.		57⅛
10	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.		109⅞
25	Cum. Coal Pref.		7⅛
10	do		7⅜
50	do		7⅜
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.		95⅛
60	do		95⅛
115	do		95
50	do	s30	95
25	do	s30	94⅞
50	do	b10	95
265	N. Y. Cen. R.		84
50	do	b15	84
100	do	s4	83⅞
400	do		83⅞
100	Erie Railway	b30	35⅞
100	do	b10	35⅞
300	do		35⅞
100	do	b10	35⅞
5	do		35⅞
50	Harlem R.		19⅝
200	Harlem R. Pref.	b10	31⅜
50	do		31⅜
200	do	s30	31½

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou		92⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou		85⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s, '67		93
14,000	Louisiana St. 6s		70
5,000	do	b30	70⅜
4,000	Cal. State 7s		85⅜
8,000	Missouri State 6's		83¾
3,000	Ill. War Loan		88¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		96
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs		93
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. Bs		82⅛
5,000	C. B. & Q. R. 1 p. c. bs		99
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		48
5,000	do		48¼
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83.	s5	93
500	Mich. So. 2d M.		72⅜
1,000	do		72⅜
1,000	do		73
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.		90⅛
5,000	Del., L. & W. R. 1 M.		104
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		48
10	Bank of New-York		91
55	Amer. Ex. Bank		88
15	M. & F. Du C. 2d Pref'd.		57⅛
10	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.		109⅞
25	Cum. Coal Pref.		7⅛
10	do		7⅜
50	do		7⅜
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.		95⅛
60	do		95⅛
115	do		95
50	do	s30	95
25	do	s30	94⅞
50	do	b10	95
265	N. Y. Cen. R.		84
50	do	b15	84
100	do	s4	83⅞
400	do		83⅞
100	Erie Railway	b30	35⅞
100	do	b10	35⅞
300	do		35⅞
100	do	b10	35⅞
5	do		35⅞
50	Harlem R.		19⅝
200	Harlem R. Pref.	b10	31⅜
50	do		31⅜
200	do	s30	31½
10	Bank of Commerce.		87
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		88¼
100	Erie Railway		36
100	do	b30	36⅛
200	do	s10	35⅞
23	do		35⅞
50	do		35⅞
200	Erie R. Pref.		61
500	Erie R. As. scrip		61
50	Hud. River R.		37
50	do	b10	37
50	Reading R.		43
175	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		22¾
128	do		22⅝
30,000	Am. Gold	s30	101⅛
20,000	do	s30	101⅛
30,000	do	s60	101⅛
50,000	do	b60	101⅛
40,000	do		101⅛
200	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	58
100	do	b30	57⅝
500	do		57⅞
50	do	s60	57⅝
100	do	s30	57⅝
100	do		57⅝
50	do	s60	57⅝
50	M. So. & N. I. R.	b10	34⅛
50	do		34¼
50	do		34
200	do	b10	34
100	do	s30	57⅝
300	do		58⅛
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60	48⅜
100	do	b30	48⅝
150	do		48⅜
100	do	b30	48⅜
400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		65⅜
50	do	b10	65⅜
200	Clev. and Pitts. R.		18
200	do	b10	18
300	do	b30	18
200	do		17⅞
100	Gal. & Chic. R.		69⅛
400	do		69
750	do	b10	69
100	do	s60	68⅞
300	do	s60	68⅜
209	do		68⅞
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10	47
100	do	b30	47⅛
100	do	b15	47
900	do		47
400	do		46⅞
200	do	s30	47⅛
100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	s10	57
50	do	b10	57
25	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		66
50	do	s10	65
25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		89
13	do		88

The Railway Mortgages are generally higher again, Hudson Thirds being an exception:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95¾	N. Ind. Gosh. Line	89⅜
N. Y. C. sevens, conv. '76	102⅜	M. S. & N. I. s. f., '79	90⅜
Erie firsts	105⅞	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c.	94⅜
Erie seconds, ext. '75	100	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series	46
Erie thirds, 83	93	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie fourths, '80	86	Han. & St. J. firsts	48
Erie fifths, '88	75	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	103
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	80	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	102
Hudson seconds, '85	99	Galena & Chic. firsts	99
Hudson thirds, '75	80	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	100	Chi. & R. Island firsts	99
Harlem thirds, '68	73	L. E. & W. firsts	77¾
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱c. '82	103	L. E. & Wab. seconds	38
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱c. firsts	98⅜	Del. Lac. & W. firsts	104
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts s. f.	85⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	72⅝	M. & P. Du C. firsts, pref.	79
N. Indiana firsts	91	M. & P. Du Chien seconds	57

The *Evening Post* thus refers to the appointment of a Deputy Sub-Treasurer in this City, under the recent special act of Congress:

"Mr. M. B. FIELD, who has been for some time acting as an assistant to Mr. CISCO, the Assistant Treasurer, has received an appointment under the act to increase the working force of the office, as Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States for this port. By virtue of the appointment, the transfers of stocks will be hereafter made by him, instead of the Assistant Treasurer in person."

GALENA AND CHICAGO COMPANY—JAN. 1, 1862.

Capital Stock		$6,028,000
Funded Debt, Jan. 1, 1861	$3,524,000	
Less since paid	110,000	—3,414,000
Total present Debt and Stock		$9,442,000
Earnings in gross for 1861	$1,720,000	
Less operating expenses	909,000	—$811,000
Add surplus after dividend, Jan., 1861		34,000
Income		$845,000
From which deduct:		
Interest on Debt, 1861	$243,000	
Sinking Fund	103,000	
Dividend, Jan. 1862	301,000	—647,000
Leaving		$198,000

Other items charged to Income Account.... 19,000

Leaving		$179,000
Add Sinking Fund Coupons		2,000
Actual surplus carried over to new year...		$181,000

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA—JAN. 1, 1862.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000
Funded Debt, Jan. 1, 1861	$1,602,000	
Less since paid	249,000	—1,353,000
Surplus profits undivided		633,000
To represent cost of Road		$3,986,000
Earnings in gross, 1861	$1,120,000	
Less expenses	457,000	—$663,000
Interest on Debt	$96,000	
14 per cent. on $3,000,000 in div's..	420,000	—516,000
Surplus of year		$147,000

The Burlington and Quincy Road, in February, 1862, earned $119,973
Against February, 1861 115,525
Increase $4,448

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the first week of

March, 1862	$33,301 99
March, 1861	31,147 68
Increase	$152 91

The receipts of the Toledo and Western Railroad for the month of February were as follows:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$15,159 95	$11,119 49
Freight	31,682 66	36,022 52
Total	$46,842 61	$47,141 92
Increase		299 31

The coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for the last week was:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	3,578 19	36,982 19
Shipped South	11,293 19	110,270 19
Total	14,872 18	147,253 16

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	3,628 07	31,902 03
Shipped South	13,209 15	116,570 06
Total	16,898 02	148,532 09

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quotations for currency and specie:

Bank Notes.		Bank Notes.	
New-England	1-5 @	Ohio and St. Bk. Ind.	½ @
New-York State	½ @	Kentucky	2 @
East New-Jersey	½ @	Illinois	3 @ 3
West New-Jersey	½ @	Missouri	5 @ 5
Pennsylvania	½ @	Michigan	—
Philadelphia	½ @	Canada	Par.
Baltimore	½ @	Wisconsin	2 @ 2
Virginia, Wheeling	5 @ 25		

SPECIE—SILVER.
[United States Currency the Standard.]

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 06	Specie	$1 08
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Old Am. Half Dols	1 04
Five-franc Pieces	97	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 10	Spanish Quar. ₱ cs.	1 22
Prussian Thalers	70	New Am. Silver	1 01 @ 1 02
English Silver	4 85		

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 90	Spanish Doubloons	$17 60
Old Sovereigns	4 88	Patriot Doubloons	16 00
Twenty Francs	3 90	Gold. Am. Old	1 07
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 95	Gold, Am. New	1 01 @ 1 02
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 04		

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $1,317,515, including $299,000 for customs; payments, $1,454,656; balance, this afternoon, $7,768,694.

MILITARY PRESENTATIONS.

Swords for Fremont, Asboth and Hallock.

The rage for testimonials is upon us, and not only with us, but with our brethren at the West. The Germans of Missouri have subscribed most liberally for a sword to be given to their favorite, Gen. FREMONT; Gen. SIGEL has also been a recipient, and we understand that Gen. ASBOTH will soon be.

The Commander of the Department of the West will, within a few days, be assaulted by a surprise-party, and, after a short contest of courtesy, receive from the hands of the leader a most beautiful sword. The elegant presentation, no less worthy of the distinguished merit it is to recognize than of the brave, though gentle hearts that will proffer it, was forwarded by TIFFANY & Co., the fabricants, to St. Louis, Monday afternoon.

It is a straight blade of the proportions and pattern prescribed for a general officer. The scabbard is of solid silver, richly gilt, the bands being composition of laurel leaves, in carved relief. The hilt, likewise of silver gilt, is profusely ornamented, the designs, with the exception of a finely sculptural head of America, from CRAWFORD's splendid conception for the Capital dome, which finishes it at the top—being all very happy suggestions from the treasury of antique art. The grip of the hilt is of silver oxydized, the single instance of departure from the rich gilt blazon of the whole affair. The ornaments of the grip are in elegantly worked relief, on one side an antique head of Mars, within a trophy of military insignia and weapons, and on the other a figure of Victory with the proper symbols. A head of the angry Medusa, in medallion, is the only ornament of the guard. The guard-shell, overlapping the scabbard, bears a fine copy of the well-known intaglio, Hercules subduing the Nemean lion.

The cost of this chaste memorial is some four hundred dollars, and the ladies of St. Louis may congratulate themselves upon the worthiness of both gift and recipient.

The Steam Battery Merrimac.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The successful operations of this vessel in Hampton Roads, has suggested fears more or less exaggerated of the havoc she would make if she could once find her way into our harbor.

Undefined dread, and visions of contributions and ransom money to a fabulous extent, have troubled the hearts of a portion of our citizens, and the ways and means of meeting the monster have taxed the brains of all. Among others, I have thought of a plan, which, if not effective by itself, would, I think, be valuable as an auxiliary. A tallow candle, fired from a musket, can be driven through a pine board—a buck-shot can be fired through a steel shovel—showing the effect of momentum irrelative of the difference of hardness in the materials.

Many of our river steamers are capable of great speed. The *Thomas Powell*, for instance, has attained a speed of nearly twenty miles an hour. If she could be driven against the side of the *Merrimac*, at or near a right angle, and at a rate even much less than her maximum velocity, she must certainly do some damage. Even if the exigencies of the case required that she be put in use without any preparation of her bows for the novel duty assigned her, the blow she would give would be no trifling one. She might dash her own bows in, and be sunk by her own act—but she will have made her mark. The iron work of the *Merrimac* might not show indentation, but the ribs and timber of the vessel itself, against which this iron armor is braced, must give way to a greater or less degree, and one or two repetitions of such a blow must send her to the bottom.

Take, then, as many such steamers as are necessary for the work in view, and take them with the full understanding that the sacrifice of the whole is better than the possession of our harbor by the intruder. These vessels, acting in concert, it would be utterly impossible for the *Merrimac*, by any manœuvering whatever, to prevent exposing her broadside fair to the blow of one or the other of them.

Have on board of each of these steamers only a sufficient number of men to work her, and a life-boat towed astern capable of holding all of them. These men can cast off the painter of the boat, and throw themselves into the river over the stern just before the blow is struck. Most, if not all the men thus engaged, could gain the boat, and be picked up with comparative safety by tenders.

It may be a question how many such blows it would take, and therefore how many such vessels it would cost to do this work; but as to the final result, I think there can be no question whatever. Compared to the rebels, we have plenty of vessels to spare—a hundred-fold more than could be necessary to sink in detail the *Merrimac*, and all such batteries that they can by any possible means get afloat. Not one of them could ever get beyond the Quarantine ground, even if so far.

This plan could be made available in a few hours. In less than one-fifth of the time it would take the *Merrimac*, with the most favorable weather, to reach this harbor, after notice of her departure from Norfolk, we would be prepared for her. For this purpose the vessels could be taken directly from their berths at the wharves, and used without additional preparation. If, however, it should be deemed advisable to prepare one or more of them with iron prows and torpedoes, to make them more effective, it would be done.

The object of the present communication is to enable even the most timorous to dismiss anxiety, by showing that we have already on hand the means of self-protection.

Besides the class of steamers referred to, we have others of extraordinary size and tonnage which could be used effectively to attain the same result, though in a somewhat different manner. The *New-World* or the *Hendrik Hudson* could either of them be made to strike the *Merrimack* at such an angle and at such a rate of speed as to run her directly under water.

In an article which I propose to send you to-morrow, I will give memoranda of facts illustrative of the almost unanimous opinion entertained by veterans in motion, which shall fully corroborate my views of the efficiency of the plan here suggested.

A. W. CRAVEN, Civil Engineer.

The Stevens Battery.

A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION PROPOSED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As our Government, perhaps from economical or patriotic motives, refuses to finish the Stevens Battery, why could not the necessary amount to do so be raised by subscription in this City and vicinity? I am certain that thousands among us would willingly contribute toward seeing this invulnerable battery floating in our harbor, ready to protect our beautiful City from domestic or foreign foes. The movement has but to be inaugurated by some public body, as the Union Defence Committee for instance, and its success is insured. I will willingly devote all my time, gratuitously, toward the furtherance of this object.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 10, 1862. R. W. B.

IT SHOULD BE FINISHED AND PLACED AT THE NARROWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is the Stevens Battery so far completed that it can be moved? And if so, would it not be well to have her towed at once to the Narrows? If the *Merrimac* be but little injured, she may get out, and pay us an unwelcome visit.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 10, 1862. X.

Mr. Seward on the Peace Policy of the United States.

The following letter, addressed by Mr. SEWARD to Mr. HARPER TWELVETREES, who presided at a Peace Rejoicing Meeting in London, appears in the English papers:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge with sincere pleasure the reception of your letter of the 17th of January, and also of the proceedings of a public meeting which was held on the 11th of that month in the Tower Hamlets, on the subject of the relations between your country and mine. It is very gratifying to me to be assured, as I am by those proceedings, that the course which this Government has adopted in regard to a question of neutral rights in maritime war, is approved of by a large and respectable portion of the British public. The policy of the American people, Sir, is a policy of peace at home, peace abroad, peace with all nations—a policy of freedom for themselves, of freedom in their extending empire, and a policy hopeful of, and conducive to, the ultimate freedom of all classes and conditions of men. *Whoever shall wage war against the American people will find themselves obliged, not only to commit the first wrong, but to become, when they enter the contest, the enemies, not only of order, peace and progress on this continent, but of human nature itself.* With many thanks for your great courtesy, and with best wishes, now as always, for the prosperity and happiness of all your countrymen, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LECTURE.—*The War and Slavery*, is the subject of OLIVER JOHNSON's discourse before the Twentieth Ward Republican Association, this evening.

Coughs.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Guardian Life Insurance Company, OF NEW-YORK,

Has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building,

No. 102 Broadway.

Paper Machine Wanted—A 68 or 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

Dr. Kennedy, Proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, office in the Smithsonian House, No. 608 Broadway.

All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.

All that are troubled with SALT RHEUM are requested to call.

All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.

All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.

All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.

All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.

All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.

All that are troubled with HUMORS in the eyes, and film grown over the sight, are requested to call.

All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.

All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.

All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.

All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.

A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Orgunent for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses' Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Pocket and Pen Knives.—A beautiful assortment of the above can be seen at the subscribers' store, No. 7 Astor House. Many of the patterns have never been before imported. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS.

Rupture and Varicocele.—Dr. RIGGS' Instruments for these diseases challenge the severest criticisms. If not satisfactory after sixty days' trial, they may be exchanged. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Genin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway.—Grand opening of Spring Styles for Men's, Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, on THURSDAY, March 13.

MARRIED.

HANDY—SHIVES.—In this City, on Thursday, March 6, at the Memorial Church, by Rev. E. T. A. Cook, JAMES HANDY to ISABELLA, daughter of Alexander Shives, both of this City.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, ANNA ELIZA, daughter of J. K. Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 28 West 21st-st.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, after a short illness, AARON N. THOMPSON, aged 30 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 630 Greenwich-st.

☞ The members of Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 271 F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their lodge-rooms at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late Brother, AARON N. THOMPSON. The members of Metropolitan Chapter and Manhattan Commandery are invited to unite with the Lodge.

F. W. HERRING, Master.

M. WICKHAM, Secretary.

QUIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, WILLIAM A. QUIN, son of the late John Quin, in the 29th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FORTUNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, after a short and severe illness, Mr. JAMES FORTUNE, aged 55 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

KELLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, WILLIAM KELLEY, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 50 East 12th-st., near Broadway, this (Thursday) afternoon, March 13, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family, and WILLIAM KELLEY's friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Mr. KELLEY was long attached to Grinnell's line of packets between New-York and Liverpool, and for many years past a resident of the XVth Ward. WILLIAM KELLEY was one of God's noblest gifts, an honest man. His scrupulous integrity of purpose; his conscientious dealings with his fellow men; the pure sincerity of his heart, and his warm nature to all around him; his silent devotion to his God, combined in him the best attributes of the goodness of human nature, as well by his actions, illustrating the character of the true Christian. These rare merits have endeared the memory of WILLIAM KELLEY to a numerous and widespread circle of friends. By his death his wife and three children meet with a bereavement that must ever be impressed upon them with more than ordinary force. We must, in humility, bow to the decrees of the Almighty. Let us hope that WILLIAM KELLEY enjoys by his death that bliss where the wicked cease to trouble and the weary are at rest.

GAFFIT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 12, CHARLES GAFFIT, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, George W. Gaffit, No. 86 East 31st-st., without further invitation.

HEWITT.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, of whooping cough, ANNIE AUGUSTA, daughter of Frederick F. and Augusta E. Hewitt, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 108 Leroy-st.

STEAD.—In Harlem, on Monday, March 10, Mrs. MARY A. STEAD, widow of Robert Stead.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 127th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem.

EATON.—In Morrisania, on Sunday morning, March 9, suddenly, JOSEPHINE, only daughter of John and Caroline Eaton, aged 18 years.

The remains were taken to Tarrytown for interment.

TREMBLEY.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, March 12, FRANK, eldest son of Geo. W. and Kate L. Trembley, aged 8 years and 11 months.

The funeral service will take place from the residence of his parents, this day, (Thursday,) the 13th inst., at 5½ o'clock, P. M. He will be buried on Friday, in the Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn. Carriages to be in attendance at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CLARK.—At Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., on Monday, the 3d inst., March 10, Mrs. HARRIET CLARK, in the 52d year of her age.

BUNCH.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, March 12, CLARA, wife of Oliver E. Bunce, in her 30th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, Mrs. E. M. Bunce, No. 191 East 15th-st.

HIDDEN.—On Sunday, March 9, killed in an engagement with the enemy at Sangster's Station, Alexandria Railroad, Va., HENRY B. HIDDEN, First Lieutenant in First New-York (Lincoln) Cavalry.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 119.—March 12, 1862.
68, 34, 17, 64, 42, 36, 25, 78, 44, 3, 6, 76, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 120.—March 12, 1862.
38, 41, 47, 67, 75, 25, 28, 10, 58, 34, 33, 64, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 67.—March 12, 1862.
3, 70, 19, 13, 56, 14, 24, 37, 68, 30, 27, 78, 72.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 171.—March 12, 1862.
77, 70, 75, 23, 61, 1, 59, 73, 67, 57, 27, 4, 37.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MARCH. DRY GOODS. 1862.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,

Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,

Are now opening several thousand packages Domestic and Foreign DRY GOODS, Yankee Notions, Hosiery, and White Goods, making the most complete and desirable stock in town, all of which we offer AT OR BELOW THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

P

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the fine washing and ironing; best of testimonials can be produced. Apply at BOORHAM & BEDELL'S Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; the other as first-class cook; have lived together to go to their duties in the country. Call at No. 136 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN obliging young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 5 ---av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as seamstress and to take care of children; is a very neat sewer. Apply, for two days, at No. 5 Fashion-place, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do fine washing, in a respectable private family. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 8th and 10th-avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a neat, competent young woman of industrious habits, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; has lived over 7 years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can give six years' reference from a late employer. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 115 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid by a respectable Scotch girl; would assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 281 West 28th-st., near 10th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands dating, crimping, &c.; prefers the country for the Summer; has 2 years' City reference from last employer. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 144 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE, OR WOULD TRAVEL WITH A FAMily.—Wanted, by an American young woman who speaks French fluently, a situation in the above capacity; is well versed to please her employer; good references given. Inquire of A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; is a first-class children's nurse and do plain family sewing. Can be seen for three days corner East 31st-st. and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has very good reference from her last place. Call at No. 372 6th av., between 23d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or in taking care of children; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 407 Hudson-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 193 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived nine years in her last two places; has the best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av., in the rear, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and make herself useful and obliging. Call this week at No. 128 32d-st., one door from 7th-av., or address a note to No. 136 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—WANted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can give six years' reference from a late employer. Call at No. 115 West 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 132 11th-st., one door from 6th-av., for two days; has good City references from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Good City references from her last place. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, and in the serving of supper and dinner parties; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, having lived for the last fifteen years in first families; would go as head cook in a first-class hotel; has no objection to the country. Call at or address, for this week, No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Wages not so much of an object.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in the washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a steady woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; has lived with several of the first families in this City; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; has the best City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen till suited, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WANTS A situation; is a good cook; understands meats, soups, gravies, &c., and is a good baker of bread and pastry. No objection to a short distance in the country. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who has lived nearly four years with her employer; she is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Inquire at No. 1,371 Broadway, near 39th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable young woman, in a private family; is an excellent cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., near the 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE spectable woman, as cook in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 206 East 17th-st., 4th floor, front. Room No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; has been three years in her last situation; can have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., six doors from the 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; can do pastry or any kind of cooking. City or country. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 215 West 15th-st., from 10 to 8 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family. Apply at No. 47 Church-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING.—Wanted, by an English woman, a situation in a private family in the above capacity. Best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av. Inquire of A. M., SEE.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, FROM England, dinners to dress by the day, on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. WHYTE, No. 87 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; can do almost any kind of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 4th-st., near 6th-av. No objection to the country with a good family; can attend to milk and butter.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in washing if required; good City reference. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO girls wish situations; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid or waitress; thoroughly understand their business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A young woman, highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency, wishes a situation in City or country in either of the above capacities; is a good cook; makes first-class bread and plain pastry; can wash and iron in the best style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room; wages low to a steady place.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; is a thorough laundress; wages, $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, with her daughter of fifteen, smart and intelligent, willing to do any kind of light work, or take care of children; best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; also, by a German girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; both understand their business; have no objections to the country; can be well recommended. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable, well disposed young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and not afraid to work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; no objections to do the housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place for two days; is a good washer and ironer.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objections to do general housework in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 74 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is perfectly willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very excellent girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron. Is sober, honest, and fully capable. Call at the Institute, 34th-st. and 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; reference given. Call at No. 235 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman to go in the country; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; can milk and make butter if required; wages not so much of an object. Call at the Institute, 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is competent for all kinds of housework, wishes employment by the day; her terms will be moderate. Can be seen at No. 235 West 26th-st., inquire in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a middle-aged American widow lady of education; fine seamstress, fond of children, and will do her very best to please; is from Bloomfield, N. J.; salary little object; best references given. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady, who is competent for her business, or would take care of a sick person. Can be seen for two day at No. 110 Prince-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT lady's maid and first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker wishes a situation in a first-class French, English or American family; she cuts and fits ladies and children's dresses; good City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a most competent person a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, millinery, if required, and doing up laces; all the requisites belonging to a lady's toilet; is accustomed to travel. Address, by note, G. H. W., 331 6th-av

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, for a very superior laundress; is a woman of the most reliable habits, and can furnish the most unexceptionable references for strict integrity, truthfulness, and full ability to perform her duties to the entire satisfaction of any family. No objection to New-York. Apply for CATHERINE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., three doors from Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her work and French fluting; has the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days, at 217 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as laundress or chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 60 3d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very competent young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; is a first rate washer and ironer; understands doing up ladies' dresses, does plain fluting, &c., and is a good chambermaid. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by an English Protestant woman, who has been accustomed to the care and management of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 480 2d-av., near 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, with first-class reference, wants a situation as above, or would do some sewing; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from one month old. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, without incumbrance, desires a situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant or small children, and has unexceptionable City and country reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at BOORHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for one week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire care of an infant from its birth; would wait on an invalid lady; is capable; is a good seamstress if wanted. Reference given. Apply at No. 232 8th-av., near 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as nurse, who understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to wash for a lady and child that boards. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; no objection to a lady who boards; wages $6 per month, in a permanent situation. Call or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A MIDDLE-aged English Protestant, with first-class recommendations, to take charge of an infant and three children. Apply by letter to E. A., Box No. 153 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman, accustomed to the care of children and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 16 Jones-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has got seven years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 145 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman would like to travel with a lady as child's nurse, or with an invalid. Call at No. 2 Laurens-st., second door out of Canal. To be seen for three days.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WET NURSE wants a situation; she has good reference. Inquire at Clinton Hall Employment Office, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation to wait on an invalid or old lady, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can work Grover & Baker's sewing machine; no objection to assist in the care of grown children; can produce good reference. Call or address No. 260 West 43d-st., third floor, front room.

TO INVALIDS.—A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, of probity and experience, wishes a situation as monthly nurse or to wait upon an invalid of either sex. Reference from the first doctors in the City. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 107 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse. Can be seen where she is now living, No. 14 East 17th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and laundress, by an English young woman, with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is kind and obliging, and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st.; ring private door next to the jeweler's.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RE spectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Has no objections to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by an English Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant; no objection to travel; six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 735 Broadway, Astor-place Hotel, Room No. 2.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a South American young woman, a place as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 211 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second story, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; best of City references given. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can produce the best of City reference from her last employers; is willing to travel. Call at No. 69 West 42d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family as seamstress; is a competent person of long experience in all kinds of family sewing; she understands dressmaking and boys' clothing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, as seamstress and to take care of children; understands working on boys' clothes; has lived for some years in her last place. City references. Apply at No. 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or address E. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing and chamberwork, and assist with children; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 75 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to engage with a private family, by the month or week, to make infants' clothing, ladies' under-clothing, shirts; cut and baste for a machine. Has the best of City and country reference. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; can embroider in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class seamstress, by a very respectable woman, having the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable young woman, a situation as competent seamstress or as lady's maid and seamstress; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 103 Lewis-st., for two days,

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure situations for a French seamstress, a chambermaid, and a waitress, each being perfectly conversant with the departments. Apply No. 70 Union-place, until Friday, 14th inst.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 587 1st-av., one door from 34th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Can be seen for the week at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objections to the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had; the proprietor, E. Carroll, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls, and girls lately landed.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants always ready.

TO A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHING TO hire a good, willing girl to do general housework or as laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference given from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all its branches; he is an excellent groom and a good driver; he can give one year of first-class City and country reference as to character and capability. He can be seen at Mr. James Disney's saddlery-store, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address a note to D. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thoroughly competent Englishman, with testimonials from his only employer in this country, with whom he lived five years. Inquire of Messrs. BREWSTER & CO., coachmakers, corner of Broome and Mott sts., to whom he also refers; no objections to go to the country. Call for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who understands his business; has long reference as to the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found willing, obliging and attentive; can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address A. V., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom; will be willing and obliging; understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen at his present employer's, who is leaving for Europe on the 1st of April. Address T. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant man; understands his business, and is willing to do it; best of City reference from his last employer will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 University-place, Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY single man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of references will be given. Call, or apply by note, to A. F. D., No. 18 Lexington-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman as coachman; no objection to the country; satisfactory reference given. Address COACHMAN, No. 19 Lexington-av., or can be seen at the above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant coachman, with three years' first-class City reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by a man and wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; the woman as first-class seamstress or chambermaid; both are honest and trustworthy, as their references will verify; wages moderate. Call or address J. F., No. 78 Watts-st., near Canal, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady man, as coachman or plain gardener; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last place; can make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address Z. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, a situation, by a young man who is a good groom and careful driver; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good man about a gentleman's place; understands his business well; City and country reference. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a young man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference from his last place. Address P. U., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, by a young man, a Protestant; understands plain gardening; willing to make himself generally useful about the place. Address Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st., for three days, for J. M.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business and has got the best of City reference from his last employer, where he lived the last four years; has no objection to city or country. Call at, or address No. 840 Broadway, for three days, if not engaged.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a single man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a steady driver, and who would be willing to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required; has six years' good references. Address P. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; has the best of City and country references from his last places; has no objection to assist in a garden. Call or address, for two days, at the saddler's store, No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man; has no objection to make himself generally useful; will be found willing and obliging. Has no objection to the country. Can produce the best of City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objections to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as coachman or groom; no objection to go to the country; understands his business thoroughly. Address, for two days, THOMAS, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A married man who has had a thorough knowledge of farming from his youth; has had many years' experience in this country; also, is capable in every respect to manage a farm to the satisfaction of any one who will employ him, and he is a good gardener; has the best of reference as to capability and integrity. Address M. D., for three days, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A situation as above; understands the routine of agricultural purposes, and the care and treatment of all stock; is married, no incumbrance; has the best references from his last and former employers. Address, for three days, R. H., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man; thoroughly understands all kinds of farming work, and is a good vegetable gardener; fully understands the care and management of horses; he is willing and obliging; his last employer can be seen. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. Should any gentleman require such a man, he may call or address, for one day, M. D., No. 186 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, wants a situation; understands everything about cattle and horses; the best of reference from his last employer. For further information address B, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable married man with a small family, to take charge of a farm for one or two years; he understands graperies, vegetable and fruit culture in all its branches. Address J. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for four days.

AS FARMER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as above, who is willing to make himself generally useful; good references given. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted, by an Englishman, as farmer or gardener; understands it in all its branches; married; his wife would take charge of the dairy if required; has a small family. Address Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st. for three days, to H. R.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a married man, (without children,) who thoroughly understands the business in every department—forcing fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also farming, and the management of stock. Will be found to use rigid economy in everything of which he has charge, and whose whole time is devoted to forward the interests of his employers. The highest testimonials from former employers. Address M. M., Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different branches as good vegetable grower; understands the proper care of a greenhouse, graperies, &c., together with the laying out of ornamental ground s, approaches, and serpentine walks and flower grounds; City reference for last six years. Any parties in want of such a person will address C. F., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (native of Scotland;) seven years in his last situation; long practice in forcing grapes, the cure of green and hothouse plants, raising of vegetables and out-door fruits, laying out new grounds, &c., &c.; his wife would take charge of a dairy, having seven years' practice in our last situation; best of references given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an industrious, trustworthy, married man, without children, who thoroughly understands the culture of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; is careful; also, care of green-house plants, grapery, &c.; has several years reference from his last place for industry, sobriety and capability. Address, for three days, J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or personally, L. H. MEYERS, Esq., No. 76 Beaver-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced gardener, a situation, who understands in particular the forcing of all kinds of fruits, &c., in the highest perfection; also, laying out grounds and everything connected with his line of business; the advertiser is married; he would take charge of a farm, if required. The very best of City reference can be given. Address M. W. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, or as gardener and farmer, by a married man, who thoroughly understands his profession, and is willing and able to work, as his testimonials will prove. Any gentleman having a well-stocked milk or truck farm to let on shares, or rent by the year, would find the advertiser and his wife a suitable party. Address F. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a practical gardener, who thoroughly understands the treatment of hot-house and green-house, stove and orchideous plants, hardy and cold graperies, laying and improving grounds; can produce the best of country and City reference. For further particulars can refer to his last employer. Address R. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who understands his business in all its branches—fruits, flowers and vegetables; is a first-rate grape grower and florist, and can be highly recommended; no objection to take charge of the farm if desired; is a married man. Address A. O., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; understands the care of horses and stock; is perfectly willing, and can produce the best of recommendations from present employer. Address JACOB, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, (MARRIED,) without family, want a situation as gardener, who is well without family, want a situation as gardener, who is well skilled in the business in all its branches; can give the best of reference as to character and abilities. Call or address a note to A. M., at A. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different branches; the woman is a first-class cook if required; no incumbrance; has six years' City reference. Any parties in want of such persons may address P. F., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments of gardening, and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c., can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, unmarried, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman, a good situation for a gardener, who has been in his employment two years, and will be well recommended; he understands his business, and also the care of horses. Call on J. G. VOSE, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man from England a situation as gardener; understands flowers and grapes. Likewise kitchen gardening; the best of City reference given. Address M. G. E., No. 9 Front-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable German, a situation as gardener, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of references. Inquire at No. 60 West Broadway, Room No. 15.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who is engaged to take charge of a gentleman's country-place the 1st of April, would like to get a job at pruning in City or country until then. A note addressed to JOHN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will be attended to

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young Scotchman on a small country seat, or as assistant on a first-class place; has had considerable experience, and can produce the best of references. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, a German Protestant, as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; he refers to his last employer, F. Marquand, Esq., No. 17 East 14th-st. Call, or address D., No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable single man, a situation as gardener, or would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of gardening; has excellent references. Address R. Q., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—OPEN FOR ENGAGEment, a first-class gardener, and a thorough business man. His wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, 21 years of age, as gardener; is a good gardener, and keeps a place in satisfactory order in all respects; understands the laying out of new grounds and planting trees; has the best of reference. Any person wanting such a man may address A. O., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SINGLE GERMAN gardener, who speaks English and has good recommendations, would like to get a situation in a respectable family; can attend to

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 13,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
Merchants' Exchange,

SHARES.	
7 Lor. & T Ders Ins.....$50	50 Jersey City Fire Ins..$50
50 Indemnity Ins.....100	24 Commerce Insurance..100
50 50	50 Saratoga and W. R....50
50 Gold Ins.....50	10 Am. Exch. Ins.....100
50 Life Insurance Co....50	28 Germania Life Ins.....50
50 Pacific Western Ins....50	24 Grand-st. & N. R.....50
100 Hastings Marble Co..100	28 Col. Marine Ins.....100
20 Irving Bank.....50	20 Washington Ins.....50
50 East River Fire Ins..50	

$5,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Logan Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State Bonds.
Sale regular sale MONDAY, March 17.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer, Real Estate and Stock Broker.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the four-story brown free-stone house, No. 160 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting in part of elegant parlor furniture, made by Hutchins, consisting of carved rosewood, satin-figured moire brocatel 7 rosewood stagere, plate-glass doors and back; marble-top centre-tables, rocking easy-chair, reception chairs, rich gilt pier mirror, with cornices and console tables to match; rich lace curtains, black-walnut work-tables, elegant ormolu and bronze chandeliers, ormolu clock, mantel ornaments, &c. Dining-room furniture, consisting of mahogany extension-tables, sideboard, arm-chairs, breakfast, dinner and tea sets, chamber-ware, &c. Bedroom furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, wash-tables, brocatel curtains, heavy curled hair mattresses, weighing 50 to 100 pounds; palliasses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Basement furniture, consisting of black-walnut bookcase, dining-tables, arm-chairs, china and glassware, &c. Also, a choice collection of books, consisting in part of Marshall's "Life of Washington," 12 volumes; Franklin's Works, 10 volumes; Jefferson's Works, 10 volumes; Encyclopædia, American Natural History, New-York, 19 volumes. &c., &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FIRST-CLASS FURNISHING GOODS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTADORO, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, March 13, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, a large and well selected stock of the above-mentioned goods, consisting in part of fine black and fancy cassimeres and doeskins; cadets, Miltons, and Harris cassimeres; fine cloths, Moscow Beavers and pilots; velvet, cassimere, satin and silk vestings, farmers' satin, serge and alapacas. Furnishing goods, comprising fancy woolen traveling shirts, silk, merino and lamb's wool undershirts and drawers, in great variety. Linen, Canton flannel and gauze undershirts and drawers. A very large and choice assortment of silk, satin and velvet neckties, scarfs, stocks and cravats, linen and silk handkerchiefs. Kid, silk lisle thread, leather, cloth, woolen, knit and white merino gloves. White merino, lisle thread, brown, white and fancy half-hose. A general assortment of tailors' trimmings, consisting silk, &c. By order of J. W. ARMSTRONG, Assignee. Also, a large lot of fine ready-made clothing, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 14, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.
Orchard-st.—The plot of ground with the buildings thereon, on easterly side of Orchard-st., between Canal and Hester sts., and known as No. 22 Orchard-st., a 2-story frame house, 20 by 28 feet 6 inches, with alley-way and iron fences in front of the lot; and 3-story brick house, 26 by 35 feet 6 inches, in the rear of the lot. The premises rent for $360 per annum; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE ON SECOND-AV. at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The very large and substantial four-story brick-house and lot No. 106 2d-av., lot 20x125, with court-yard in front; house 26x50, with two-story extension 40 feet deep, making the entire house 90 feet deep; built in the best manner; with independent walls, all modern improvements, and private stairs, and in perfect order, having been recently painted, &c.: the whole constituting one of the most complete houses in the City. Liberal terms. Maps and full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, curtains and cornices, feather beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, comforters, looking-glasses, crockery, kitchenware, &c.

AT AUCTION.—THERE WILL BE SOLD AT auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., 100 bonds M. M. A. L. Railroad Company. Sale positive.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the name and firm of HALSEY & WASHBURN is this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.
STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bulkhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.
S. R. HALSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing, under the name and firm of McKENZIE & O'HARA, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Alexander McKenzie is hereby authorized to collect all debts and claims due the said firm, and to sign the partnership name in liquidation. ALEX. McKENZIE,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. CHAS. H. O'HARA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the business of plumbing, &c., at the former place of business of McKENZIE & O'HARA, corner of Fourth and Greene sts., in the City of New-York.
ALEX. McKENZIE.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.
MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE,
FRED. GERKER, HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—9:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:16 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 6 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 2½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

TWO NEW HAVEN STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 96 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IN PARTITION.—SARAH E. CLAYTON, by her next friend, THOMAS E. GARSON, against ANN YARRINGTON, GEORGE DAVIDSON, ROBERT T. DAVIDSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, GEORGE A. DAVIDSON, JACOB T. DAVIDSON, RALPH F. CRANDALL and ANN E. CRANDALL, his wife. In pursuance of the judgment entered in this action on the sixth day of January, 1862, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, the premises mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows, that is to say:
First—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott-street with the southerly side of Grand-street; running thence southerly along Mott-street eighty feet; thence easterly along land now or formerly of Charles Mooney forty-seven feet and one inch; thence northerly parallel with Mott-street and along land now or late of Stephen Van Rensselaer eighty feet to the southerly side of Grand-street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-street forty-seven feet and one inch to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less; the property above intended to be described being the premises now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty-two (142) Mott-street, and two hundred and five (205) and two hundred and seven (207) Grand-street, in the City of New-York.
Second—All those four lots of land in said City, taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of the Tenth-avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet and four inches, more or less; thence westerly one hundred feet; thence northerly one hundred feet and four inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street; thence easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning; being now known as and by the numbers 330, 332, 334 and 336 West Forty-sixth-street in the City of New-York.
Third—All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, in said City, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and three feet and seven inches southerly from the southwest corner of the Bowery and Broome-street; running thence westerly ninety-five feet; thence southerly twenty-six feet and one inch; thence easterly ninety-eight feet to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly line of the Bowery twenty-six feet and ten inches to the place of beginning; the lot above intended to be described being now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty and a half (140½) Bowery, in the City of New-York.
Fourth—All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, distant one hundred and sixteen feet and six inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets; thence easterly one hundred and four feet and nine inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet and seven inches; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and nine inches to the easterly line of Elizabeth-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Elizabeth-street, twenty-six feet and four inches to the place of beginning; the premises above intended to be described being now known as number one hundred and fourteen (114) Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—New-York, Jan. 29, 1862. R. EMMET, Referee.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD PEARSALL against ISAAC L. FINCKNEY, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife, and John H. Chambers.—To the defendants, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1862. J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1862.
J. D. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1862. 27f-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.
21f-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or faculty, military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, A COURT OF Oyer and Terminer is appointed, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of April, 1862; proclamation is therefore hereby made, in conformity to a precept to me directed and delivered by the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862, to all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer, by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers, who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any inquisition, or the examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return such recognizance, inquisition and examination to the said Court, at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.
Given under my hand, at the Sheriff's Office, in the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862. JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice. CHAS. J. CHIPP, F. J. A. BOOLE, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 13, 1862.
NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, NO ORder for appraisement of merchandise damaged on the voyage of importation will be issued from this office, unless a certificate from the Wardens of the Port of the fact of such damage be first presented.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR of 1812 will assemble, in full uniform, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 13, at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Mercer House, and being with the money for tickets sold for the soirée at the Apollo.
N. B.—The Drum Corps of the Forty-seventh Regiment Brooklyn Grays (E. D.) have kindly volunteered to escort us from the Mercer House to the Apollo.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
I. M. PHYPE, Adjt ABRM. DALLY, Colonel.

FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Members of the above Association are requested to meet at the Howe House, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, to transact such business as may come before the meeting.
MORGAN L. MOTT, President.
D. H. FELTER, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT REIARER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
HENRY A. GARDNER, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.
THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
[LARRAZABAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.
PASSAGE MONEY.
First Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....$30
For freight or passage apply to
SION DE VISSER.
No. 52 Exchange-place.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, March 15,
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22,
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London...$80	Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris....$85	Steerage to Paris....$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$85	Steerage to Hamburg...35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.
FOR SALE, 40 SHARES OF THE ABOVE STOCK, in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply to E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 8th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

7.30 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—The Coupon and Registered Bonds, and gold and silver bought and sold at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC, UNION, PACIFIC AND COMmercial Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City. J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRAries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., be between 9th and 10th sts.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

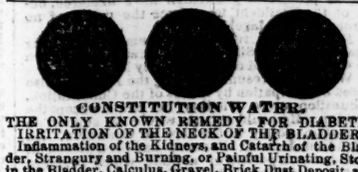
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON having for sale a very superior saddle horse can hear of a purchaser by addressing W. S., Box No. 2,419 Post-office, giving full description, and where to be seen. No notice need be taken of this advertisement unless the horse has great beauty and style, and perfectly trained, gaited and bitted for the saddle.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating. Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte t with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire medical profession, nothing like it. Consult privately or be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Taints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impediments, Blighted Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

service or labor after the passage of this act who was held by him before.

Sec. 6 gives the District Courts power to issue all processes to carry out this act.

Sec. 7 authorizes the President by proclamation of amnesty to release either of the five classes of persons described in the first section from the operation of this act.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The telegraph from Fortress Monroe, this evening, reports all quiet there. The flag of truce brought but little news back to-day. Parties accompanying the rebel flag of truce, jocosely admitted that our "Cheese Box" had severely wounded the *Merrimac*. It is thought she cannot make another venture until she is repaired. The telegraph works admirably, and Washington converses with Fortress Monroe as readily as it does with Alexandria and the camps on the Potomac.

RETURNED TO ACTUAL SERVICE.

Major ROBINSON, of the Fifth Infantry, who, for some time, has commanded the Railroad Brigade at Annapolis Junction, has returned to the command of his regiment at Fortress Monroe, preferring active service.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented petitions from citizens of Kentucky, asking Congress to turn a deaf ear to all schemes of emancipation, and turn their attention to the business of saving the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. POWELL, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, expressing the thanks of Congress to Lieut. WORDEN and sailors. Laid over.

He also introduced a bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain property. Referred.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to repeal all laws preventing foreign vessels carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall.

A joint resolution was received from the House, tendering aid, &c., to certain States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to accept moneys appropriated by the States in the payment of volunteers, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to define the pay and emoluments of the army was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the provision reducing the salaries in the military or naval service, or in any service of the Government ten per cent.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) also opposed the provision. He was not willing to reduce the salaries of members of Congress. He thought they did not get too much now. He did not think it just to cut down the payment of soldiers who are in the army.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought it no use sitting here in great trouble because the country was going to be ruined and croaking. If you will only levy a tax bill, the people will sweep away the financial difficulty, as soon as the army will the rebels, if you will only let them fight.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought that if we strike off ten per cent. now, then the tax of three per cent. in the tax bill will be unjust to a large class. We could make great savings in many cases where we are now largely extravagant. He had tried in vain to have some limit put to the numbers in the army, and especially in regard to the cavalry.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that all the Senators agreed that economy was necessary, but when they came to any particular case the amount was either too small or too large. He was in favor of adopting the measure, and having it apply to ourselves, and he was opposed to any exception in favor of the President and Judges of the Supreme and District Courts. He thought that would make them odious in the sight of the people, and that the Judges would repel any desire to be excepted in this way. If we intend to go to the people and ask them to bear the burdens of the war, we must first begin the sacrifice ourselves, and show some desire to put our hands into our own pockets, and help to ease up the burden. He moved to amend so as to read, "shall be levied a tax of ten per cent.," &c., instead of reducing the pay,

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, thought that the pay of the volunteers was not too large. It was not so large as many of them received before the war. The great mass of privates are working to-day for less than they earned before. This bill did not touch the pay of the privates.

Mr. HALE'S amendment was disagreed to by Yeas 17, Nays 23.

A vote was then taken on a motion to strike out the ninth section of the bill, which provides for a deduction of ten per cent. on the salaries paid by the Government, excepting those of the President, Vice-President, Judges, and non-commissioned officers and privates.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Pearce, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Wilkinson and Wilson—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Powell, Stedman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright—20.

This was a tie vote.

The Vice-President voted in the negative, and the provision was retained.

After further discussion the bill was passed, by Yeas, 27; Nays, 2.

NAYS—Messrs. Kennedy and McDougal.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Several amendments reported from the Committee were adopted.

Mr. POMEROY offered an amendment providing a punishment for kidnapping.

An amendment repealing all laws of Maryland or of the District of Columbia inconsistent with the act, was also adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment that all persons liberated under this act be colonized out of the United States, and appropriating $100,000. He said if the negroes were liberated, they would become lazy and vagabonds, and will be a pest to the community—become criminals—and any power that assumes to liberate slaves establishes inevitably a war between the races, which will end in emigration or extermination. There were were about 225,000 slaves in Kentucky. If the Government undertakes to liberate them, the white people will not permit them to remain there. Never! The white people will either have to drive them out, or hunt them to extermination. If negroes are liberated in the Cotton States, it would be giving up those States to the negroes. The men from the Slave States are as loyal as any men in the Senate, but they will never submit to have their slaves liberated by unconstitutional acts and remain among them—never, never! He spoke the feelings of his heart and the principles that he devoted his life to, and which every Union man South agrees to. The whole South will unite in resistance to all such unconstitutional acts. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to J. ERICSSON for the enterprise, skill and forecast displayed by him in the construction of the *Monitor*, and to Lieut. WORDEN, officers and men for services recently rendered. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institute, caused by the death of Professor CORNELIUS C. FELTON, by the appointment of THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, of Connecticut.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, empowering the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the circumstances attending the failure of the contractors for building steam machinery to meet the engagements within the time specified, and in his discretion remit the whole or a part of the penalty.

The House passed the bill authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to meet the Commissioners from Great Britain and France, for the purpose of the adoption of measures for the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland. $3,000 were appropriated to carry the act into effect.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to indemnify certain citizens of Delaware for expenses incurred for the defence of the United States.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act for carrying into effect treaties with New-Granada and Costa Rica, for the adjudication of claims.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the relief of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia—otherwise, the abolition of Slavery.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) submitted a minority report.

The subject was recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department; also a bill to provide for the organization of a Signal Corps, to serve during the present war. The consideration of both was postponed.

The House passed the bill amendatory of the eighth section of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, so as to read, "The hours of labor and rate of wages in the Navy-yards shall conform, as near as consistently with the public interests, to those of the private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be regulated by the commandants, subject to the revision and approval of the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported from the Naval Committee a bill regulating the grades of line officers of the navy.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the custody of the letter and presents from the King of Siam.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing for temporary Provisional Governments over the districts of country in rebellion against the United States. The President is authorized to take possession and institute such Governments, with the aid of the military and naval powers; Governors, &c., to be appointed; a Legislature assembled and Courts established, and continue till the people form new State Governments.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Opp.,) from the same Committee, submitted a report which takes the ground that the bill provides that Congress has power to exclude certain States from the Union, and hold them in colonial dependence and vassalage till readmitted; in other words, that the Union may be dissolved by an act of Congress—an assumption as absurd and fatal as that a State can annul its allegiance to the Union by State action. The bill, further, is impracticable in its details, incendiary and equally as repulsive to the principles of justice and humanity as to the Constitution.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) also submitted the minority views of the Committee, saying there is abundant reason for believing that the armed rebellion will be speedily subdued and put down. The bill, at a single blow, strikes out the existence of eleven States, in effect an ordinance of secession. It strikes down the Constitution and dissolves the Government; is inconsistent with sound policy: utterly at war with religion and humanity, and hence the minority enter their most earnest and solemn protest against it.

Mr. PENDLETON said—Mr. Speaker: This bill ought to be entitled "A bill to dissolve the Union, and to abolish the Constitution of the United States." As I am unalterably opposed to the destruction of either, I move to lay the bill on the table, and on that motion I ask the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered, and the bill was tabled.

YEAS.

Ancona of Penn., Opp.	Lehman of Penn., Opp.
Bailey of Penn., Rep.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Mallory of Ky., Union.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.	Menzies of Ky., Union.
Brown of Va., Union.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Browne of R. I., Union.	Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Calvert of Md., Union.	Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Casey of Md., Union.	Noell of Mo., Opp.
Clements of Va., Union.	Norton of Mo., Opp.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Perry of N. J., Opp.
Corning of N. Y., Opp.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Rice of Mass., Rep.
Crittenden of Ky., Union.	Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.	Shellabarger of Ohio, Rep.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.	Shiel of Va., Union.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
English of Conn., Opp.	Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Fisher of Del., Rep.	Thomas of Mass., ——
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Thomas of Md., Union.
Grider of Ky., Union.	Train of Mass., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Haight, of N. Y., Opp.	Ward of N. Y., Opp.
Harding of Ky., Union.	Webster, of Md., Union.
Harrison, of Ohio, Union.	Wheeler of N. Y., Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	Whaley of Va., Union.
Kellinger of Penn., Rep.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Leary, of Md., Union.	Wood of N. Y., Opp.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.	Total, 65.

NAYS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.	Kelly of Penn., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.	Kellogg of Mich., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.	Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.,	Morehead, of Pa., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Pike of Me., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Rice of Me., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
R. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Cutler of Ohio, Rep.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Sedgwick, of N. Y., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.,
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Eliot of Maine, Rep.	Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Wall of N. Y., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Hale of Penn., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	Windom of Min., Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	Total, 55.
Julian of Ind., Rep.	

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide for the temporary government of Arizona.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the tax bill. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) in the Chair.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) of the Committee on Ways and Means, said they had authorized the issue of bonds and notes in all forms during the present Congress, to the amount of $950,000,000. The appropriations for 1862 are nearly $515,000,000. If the war continues till 1863, our indebtedness will be $900,000,000 or $1,000,000,000. To pay the interest on this will require $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 annually. Our ordinary expenses cannot, under any circumstances, be less than $60,000,000 a year, and the military establishment after the rebellion will likely require $25,000,000 beyond that amount. The financial measures in contemplation will yield even more than is necessary to meet the wants of the Treasury. In the preparation of the tax-bill, the Committee looked to the condition of the several States as well as that of the United States, so that they all might together act harmoniously. The United States has a right to demand whatever may be necessary to sustain its public credit, honor, and existence as a nation. The bill is not a personal or party measure, but one imperiously demanded by the general welfare. It was for Congress to judge how much of it should be reflected or permanently retained. That the Committee had shown a disposition to be just to every interest, could not be questioned. Many intelligent gentlemen had been before the Committee and gave valuable information touching nearly the whole range of objects on which the House was now called on to legislate. In very few instances had any asked to be exonerated or exempted from payment of their proper share for the sustenance of the Government. But the Committee sought to avoid extremes, preferring to levy duties on a large number of objects than to confine them to a narrow field. He proceeded at length to explain the various sections of the bill, showing the effects of the tax on the many articles subjected to it. In the course of his remarks he said that no duty was designed on literary or scientific works or newspaper publications. On printing paper, like any other manufacture, a tax of three mills per pound is proposed, equal to three per centum ad valorem, or less than half the amount on writing paper. He said he estimated the amount of internal revenue, as follows:

Ale, beer and other malt liquors, four millions of barrels	$1,000,000
Spirits, one hundred millions of gallons	15,000,000
Licenses of all kinds	3,000,000
Linseed oil, lard oil, etc	600,000
Candles and soap	1,500,000
Petroleum and coal oil	2,500,000
Leaf tobacco, loyal States and foreign, two hundred and eight millions of pounds	5,000,000
Manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, sixty millions of pounds	3,000,000
Boots and shoes	2,500,000
Hats, caps, bonnets, cloaks, shirts, umbrellas, &c.	2,000,000
Paper	1,000,000
Leather	1,000,000
Paints, paintered colors, ink, &c.	1,000,000
Coffee, ginger, spices, &c.	500,000
Starch	500,000
Salt	225,000
Refined sugar and sugar made from molasses, confectionery, &c.	500,000
Gas	1,000,000
Rectified and adulterated spirits, wines, vinegar, et c.	1,000,000
Slaughtered cattle, sheep and hogs	500,000
Railroads, ferries, steamboats and omnibuses	6,000,000
Watches, plate, carriages, piano-fortes and billiard-tables	2,000,000
Railroad bonds	1,000,000
Banks and savings institutions	800,000
Advertisements, estimated at $40,000,000 gross	2,000,000
Income duty	2,000,000
Stamp duty, express companies, excluding patent medicines	3,000,000
Patent medicines, stamps	2,000,000
Legacies and distributions, and shares of personal estate of deceased persons	1,000,000
Salaries, say $40,000,000	1,200,000
Manufactures not included	30,000,000
Total from internal revenue	101,925,000
From direct tax	12,000,000
Revenue from imports	50,000,000
Aggregate total	163,925,000

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) expressed his opposition to the bill. He could not vote the tax for an unlimited period, as proposed, nor for the purposes which, he feared, the money thus to be derived would be used; for the recent special Message of the President indicated the tendency of Government to interfere with the rights of the States. He could not, therefore, give his full confidence to the President. While the latter was an honest and patriotic man, he had been teased and pressed by radical Anti-Slaveryists until he was compelled to offer a compromise between the Abolitionists North and Pro-Slavery men. The proposition turned in the face of the Constitution, and against the prejudices of the Border States, and was odious to them. It was already rejected, and, as for himself, he spat upon it. Those who sustained it, finding that these States will not acquiesce, will, as the most efficient means of preserving the Union, as prominent gentlemen have declared, demand of the President to enforce the policy of no compromise with slaveholders.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in response to a remark respecting him, said he wanted Slavery to cease at the expiration of the war, if it could constitutionally be done.

Mr. WADSWORTH resumed, saying the President also proposed emancipation by means of the Constitution. The question arose whether he could accept the proposition. He could not, nor would he support an emancipation policy either here or elsewhere. He said that Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT had been placed in command over a portion of a State which despised him. A man reeking with fraud and corruption, and responsible for the death of Gen. LYON and the capture of Col. MULLIGAN, has just been restored to command, while Gen. MCCLELLAN is degraded, and Gens. BURNS, ROSECRANS, GRANT and other heroes are overslaughed. These things show the ultra class of men to whom he alluded, as being all-powerful with the Administration. He could not vote for the tax to carry on the war for the promotion of their purposes, but would confine it to its legitimate prosecution.

Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, (Union,) in an explanation, said that now and always he intended to say that no matter who leaves the Constitution, Kentucky intends to live under it. [Applause.]

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,)—I recognize the right of a member to stand up here, when a bill is under consideration to impose a tax upon the people, to say that he is opposed to it, because he has no confidence in the Administration or any part thereof.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union)—I did not say so.

Mr. BINGHAM—I caught the gentleman's words distinctly. They were that he had no confidence in the Administration, or any part of it.

Mr. WADSWORTH—I did not say that.

Mr. BINGHAM—Then the gentleman meant to say that he had, instead of that he had not, confidence in the Administration. It is the duty of Representatives to refuse to vote for a tax which they know is to be distributed through an Administration in which they have no confidence in any of its departments. Their first duty in that case is to resist any attempt at taxation by such an Administration, and their next is to impeach it and to hurl from power such persons as disgrace their offices. The gentleman disclaims any want of confidence in the Administration. Then why does he oppose the bill? He asserted that he was opposed to the bill because he was opposed to the creation of officers under it, unlimited as to time. I say, however, that the bill contains no such provision. It is a tax law which expresses its own limitation. It provides, of course, for the creation of officers to execute the legal provisions made by it for the imposition and collection of internal duties. The bill will expire of its own limitation, and consequently the various officers created and made needful by its provisions will also fall. The gentleman does not oppose the bill because it inflicts an equal burden upon any portion of the people, but that he may arraign the President and the honorable Chairman of the Committee who preferred the bill. He demands, before he votes for the bill, to know what is to be done with the money. A rather novel thing in legislation. The novelty, indeed, is so strange, new and unheard of that it could only emanate from a gentleman from one of the Border States; and a Border State is alone entitled to the credit of having originated it, and to have a special patent for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. WADSWORTH interrupted Mr. BINGHAM; but his remarks were inaudible.

Mr. BINGHAM—I say that it is a novelty in legislation, and never heard of before, that a tax bill must contain a provision that the money to be raised must be applied so and so, or gentlemen will not vote for it. The gentleman would have it inferred from his speech, however, that he would only vote for the bill on condition that the money to be raised by it should be expended to keep the Cotton States in the Union under their ancient and social system. The gentleman gives us notice that if we allow the Cotton States, under any conditions, to go out of the Union, Kentucky will not stay with us, but go off into Cottondom. What does such a statement mean and signify? Nothing less than that the gentleman is in favor of raising a hundred and fifty millions from the sweat and labor of the loyal States for the purpose of keeping the Cotton States within the Union on their proper and peculiar status. In that event he will vote for the bill, but not otherwise. This underlies the whole speech of the gentleman: that if you attempt, through the instrumentality of your army now engaged in suppressing rebellion—if you attempt, in the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, in the preservation of the good and just and loyal men of the Union, cradled between two thieves, to touch the vile institution of Slavery—that civilizer of the children of Dahomey—we of Kentucky, with our State, will depart from you and yours. If that is the condition upon which the allegiance of Kentucky is to be retained to the Union and the Constitution, the sooner all such citizens and States depart the better.

Mr. WADSWORTH—I annexed no condition.

Mr. BINGHAM—If the gentleman annexed no condition, then the gentleman's remarks were meaningless, and were not worth the time consumed in the utterance. Who, in the name of Heaven, wants the Cotton States in the Union, or any place else this side of perdition, if it be a condition that they are allowed to retain from age to age, and from generation to generation, this new, benign civilizer of the children of the King of Dahomey? The question is: is the gentleman for the Union after the Government shall have exercised its just rights, and all the power which God and nature have given for the suppression of this infernal despotism? Will he, under such a state of things, remain in the Union?

Mr. WADSWORTH—I want to see as much force used as is lawful and necessary to overcome the rebellion; but I am not in favor of preserving the Union by destroying the Constitution by Congressional usurpation.

Mr. BINGHAM—This is the question: If, in the judgment of the majority represented in Congress, it becomes, in the language of the President, indispensably necessary to sweep away this infernal atrocity, which has poisoned the brain and deadened the heart of half the people of this Republic, will the gentleman and his State stand by the Constitution and the Union, and support that policy?

Mr. WADSWORTH was understood to say that no such necessity could ever arise.

The question was repeated, when Mr. WADSWORTH replied: Whenever a majority of this House come to the conclusion that it is necessary to sweep Slavery out of Kentucky to preserve the Union, I say that I will resist any law attempting such a measure by constitutional action; and if the gentleman (Mr. BINGHAM) and his Abolition allies come to my State to enforce such a law, then I will resist him with force.

Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman has not answered the question, and I will not permit any further interruption from him. I want to know by what right Kentucky comes to this floor and declares in advance that she will not abide the decision of a majority of the people's representatives in Congress, sanctioned, too, by the Executive. He will fight against it.

Mr. WADSWORTH interrupted, but his words were inaudible.

Mr. BINGHAM—I assume he would fight; and what the gentleman now says is an after thought. He said he would fight, and that is sufficient. He would leave the Union and fight us, throwing his strength into the ranks of the seceded States.

Mr. WADSWORTH was understood to say he would do so in a certain contingency.

Mr. BINGHAM—And for that the people, speaking through their representatives and the Executive, have declared JEFF. DAVIS a traitor. But if the gentleman's presumptions are right, JEFF. DAVIS is no traitor, and the people have no right to be seeking to slay him—we have no right to place the mark of Cain upon his brow and brand him a traitor, and marshal legions six hundred thousand strong to seize his capital, drag him forth to the judgment seat, convict him of treason, and hang him by the neck till he be dead. I want to know from the gentleman why this would not be good for him, if it be good for JEFF. DAVIS? JEFF. DAVIS' assumption was that he had a right to go out of the Union, because we did not by legal enactments give protection to slave property everywhere within the limits of our jurisdiction, by land or by sea. That was exactly the position of DAVIS—not a question about it. And the gentleman (Mr. WADSWORTH) seems to be an apt student of this arch leader of the rebellion. The preservation of the nation is the first and paramount duty of Governments; and if it becomes necessary for the common defence, if it be necessary for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and for the maintenance of the nation, of the noblest Government of the earth, to sweep away Slavery—this modern civilizer of the children of Dahomey—will the gentleman, on that day when this becomes necessary—will he, I ask, rise in revolt against his country? That is the question.

Mr. WADSWORTH rose, but his words were lost.

Mr. BINGHAM continued—You have already answered, Sir. I am surprised to hear gentlemen say that the Constitution of the United States and this new civilization, Slavery, are one and inseparable. The gentleman (Mr. WADSWORTH) says he did not say so. It is hard to know what he would say from his frequent interruption. I repel all such assertions as that, come from what quarter they may. The Constitution is the great charter of human liberty; and further, in the words of MADISON, it was not fit to incorporate the word slave, slavery, or servitude in that instrument, which was intended to live through all coming time, and it was not intended that it should be known to after generations of men that any such system of civilization as the African Slave-trade, with all its kindred atrocities, existed in the times of the American Constitution. I am sick of the supercilious manners of gentlemen who assail the measures introduced here exclusively for the common defence, and declaring them violations upon the Constitution. Where are the violations upon the Constitution? The gentleman (Mr. WADSWORTH) was, a few days ago, seized with holy horror because I ventured to assert that four millions of slaves held by the rebels, and who were in the hands of the rebels, and were the machinery of the rebellion, ought to be liberated, and proposed, too, whatever they should seek shelter under the holy flag of American liberty. I still, also, that every loyal citizen in the land held his life and the lives of his wife and children in sacred trust for the common defence. That remark did not excite any horror in the gentleman's mind. Oh, no, not at all. I said that not only the father of the household, but the eldest born was subject to be sent to the tented field, to be placed under military rule, exposed to the pestilence of the camp and the destruction of the battle-field. But this excited no surprise in the mind of the gentleman, and he did not threaten us with the opposition of the fifteen Slave States to the tyranny. But when it is said that this measure of emancipation is necessary for the common defence, for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, then rises the gentleman from Kentucky in holy horror, and threatens us with the opposition of the combined fifteen Slave States. I do not speak of Kentucky as the gentleman would represent her. When she throws off her allegiance, under the leadership of the gentleman, (Mr. WADSWORTH,) I will then speak of her as she deserves. I trust in God, however, that day may never come. I speak now only of cottondom, and of the infernal atrocities of the system which prevails there by law, where it is a crime punished by fine and imprisonment to teach the slave the rights of his common humanity—aye, even to teach him that there is a God, in whose image he has been created. I speak of the region where exists that infernal atrocity which dooms four millions of men to chains and Slavery. I speak in the spirit of JOHN RANDOLPH, one of the noblest of men, a Virginian, who said that he looked with unutterable scorn and contempt upon that Northern man who would offer himself as the apologist of the infernal atrocity of Slavery. It is from the slave pen and the barracoon of the slave that has come up the evil influence which has instigated rebellion against the Republic—which has urged to treason against the Government that never imposed upon its present enemies anything but benefits and blessings—which has given birth to a treason which has had no parallel since the treasonable revolt of the angels against the God that made them. Congress has the right to declare all the property of the rebels subject to capture and confiscation. Everything that helps the cause of treason and rebellion should be swept away. And the strong arm of the rebels in this war is the four millions of slaves who dig their intrenchments, cultivate their fields and gather the crops that furnish them with the bread on which they live. It is the duty of the Government to administer the laws of the rebel States until such time as loyal State Governments are organized by the people. I assert the proposition, and challenge contradiction, that the Government of the United States has full and ample power over all the revolted States until the time comes when the people reëstablish State Governments under the Constitution, and in obedience to the Constitution, and have taken the oath to support it. I shall never consent that South Carolina or any other revolted State, shall send representatives to this floor, or hold any election even for such a purpose, till she has first organized a Government, every depaatment of which shall be loyal, and shall have taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the country. Until this is done we have the right to govern those States in the manner prescribed for the government of the Territories.

Mr. WADSWORTH was understood to say that he would never submit to this.

Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman will have to submit to whatever may come, and that depends on circumstances. Emancipation would put down the rebellion. It is the sole master of this quarrel; and at this time the world comprehends and understands that this is a fight between the friends of free Government and the friends of the blackest and most wicked despotism the world ever saw.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLES

A Rebel Account of the Engagements.

Seventeen Rebels Killed on the Merrimac.

Official Reports to the Navy Department.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday March 12.

The Old Point boat has arrived.

We learn through Lieut. HAYWARD that a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* had reached Old Point. It contains a highly colored account of Saturday's fight, and pays a great compliment to the bravery of the crew of the *Cumberland*. It admits that some of the shot from that vessel entered the *Merrimac*. One shell killed 17 men and wounded Capt. BUCHANAN, who subsequently died.

The *Monitor* is admitted to be formidable. It says she appeared like a black Yankee cheese-box on a raft.

The *Merrimac*, on Sunday, was under command of CATESBY JONES. The account is mainly confined to Saturday's fight. It says some slight repairs will be necessary to the *Merrimac*.

The reason why the *Merrimac* did not first attack the *Congress* was because Capt. BUCHANAN had a brother on board as Paymaster.

REPORTS OF OUR NAVAL OFFICERS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF LIEUT. PENDERGRAST, OF THE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

The official report of Lieut. PENDERGRAST, of the *Congress*, addressed to Commander MARSTON, has been forwarded to the Navy Department:

Lieut. PENDERGRAST states: Owing to the death of the late commanding officer, JOSEPH B. SMITH, it becomes my painful duty to make a report to you of the part which the United States frigate *Congress* took in the efforts of our vessels at Newport's News to repel the attack of the rebel flotilla on the 8th inst. The report says that when the *Merrimac*, with three small gunboats, were seen steaming down from Norfolk, and had approached near enough to discover her character, the ship was cleared for action. At ten minutes past two, the *Merrimac* opened fire with her bow gun, with grape, passing us on the starboard side, at a distance of about 300 yards, receiving our broadside and giving one in return. After passing the *Congress*, she ran into and sunk the *Cumberland*. The smaller vessels then attacked us, killing and wounding many of our crew. Seeing the fate of the *Cumberland*, we set the jib and topsail, and with the assistance of the tugboat *Zouave*, ran the vessel ashore.

At 2½ o'clock the *Merrimac* took a position astern of us, at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, and raked us fore and aft with shells, while one of the smaller steamers kept up a fire on our starboard quarter.

In the meantime, the *Patrick Henry* and the *Thomas Jefferson*, (rebel steamers,) approached from up the James River, firing with precision, and doing us great damage. Our two stern guns were our only means of defence. These were now disabled, one being dismounted, and the other having its muzzle knocked away. The men were knocked away from them with great rapidity and slaughter, by the terriole fire of the enemy.

Lieut. PENDERGRAST first learned of the death of Lieut. SMITH at 4½ o'clock. The death happened ten minutes previous; seeing that our men were being killed without the prospect of any relief from the *Minnesota*, which vessel had run ashore in attempting to get up to us from Hampton Roads, not being able to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy, and the ship being on fire in several places, upon consultation with Commander WM. SMITH, we deemed it proper to haul down our colors without any further loss of life on our part. We were soon boarded by an officer of the *Merrimac*, who said he would take charge of the ship. He left shortly afterward, and a small tug came alongside, whose Captain demanded that we should surrender and get out of the ship, as he intended to burn her immediately. A sharp fire with muskets and artillery was maintained from our troops ashore upon the tug, having the effect of driving her off.

The *Merrimac* again opened upon us, although we had a peak to show that we were out of action. After having fired several shells into us, she left us and engaged the *Minnesota* and the shore batteries, after which Lieut. PENDERGRAST states the wounded were taken ashore in small boats, the ship having been on fire from the beginning of the action, from hot shot fired by the *Merrimac*. He reports the death of the following officers: Lieut. JOSEPH B. SMITH, Acting-Master THOMAS MOORE, and Pilot.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The following extract from the report of Commodore PORTERFIELD, of the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, in regard to the action with the rebel battle at Hampton Roads, will prove interesting:

"At 8½ o'clock we got under way, in tow of the *Cambridge*, and when abreast of the rebel battery at Sewell's Point, the battery opened fire—one of the shells exploding under the fore foot of the *St. Lawrence*, doing, however, no material injury. The fire was returned, and it is believed with some effect. The *Cumberland* had at this time gone down, having been run into by the *Merrimac*, and the *Congress* had surrendered after a terrible slaughter of her men, and when rendered perfectly powerless by the fire of the rebels. The *Minnesota* was aground and was engaging the enemy, whose force consisted of the rebel steam-ram, and four or five side-wheel gunboats. When near the *Minnesota*, the *St. Lawrence* grounded, and at that time opened fire, but her shot did no execution. The armor of the *Merrimac* proved invulnerable to her comparatively feeble projectiles. Taking advantage of these potentous circumstances, the *Merrimac* directed her attention to firing several projectiles of formidable dimensions, one of which—an 8-pound shell—penetrated the starboard quarter about four inches above the water-line, passed through the pantry of the ward-room, and into the state-room of the Assistant Surgeon on the Port-side, completely demolishing the bulkhead, and then struck against a strong iron bar which secured the bull's eye of the port. It returned into the ward-room, expended. It fortunately, did not explode, and no one was injured. The damage done by this shot proved the power of the projectiles which she employed, and readily explained the quick destruction of our wooden and antiquated frigates. Our position at this time was one of some anxiety, being aground; the tug *Young America* came alongside and got us off; after which, a powerful broadside from the spar and gun decks of the *St. Lawrence*, then distant about half a mile, thrown into the *Merrimac*, induced her to withdraw, whether from necessity or discretion is not known."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE MINNESOTA.

The report of Capt. F. J. VAN BRUNT, in command of the *Minnesota*, has been received at the Navy Department. It states that the *Monitor* came alongside of the *Minnesota* at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of March, having arrived the night previous, and reported for duty. All on board, at her appearance, rejoiced that they had found a friend that would stand by them in their hour of trial. At 6 o'clock on that day the enemy again appeared, when the crews were beat to quarters, but they ran past the *Minnesota* and the tugs. At the time, being aground, Capt. VAN BRUNT ordered some of the spar deck guns to be thrown overboard, and sent half the crew on board the tug to lighten the ship, after which superhuman efforts were made to get her off, and when succeeding in getting her a half-mile, she stuck again, for the tide had fallen so much that there was not water to float her in the channel. At length, however, she was towed out of the mud into deep water, and at the time of writing the report, the *Minnesota* was at anchor opposite Fortress Monroe.

Fleet-Surgeon WOOD, of the *Minnesota*, reports the following list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Alexander Winslow, Captain of the maintop.
Henry Smith, Coxswain.
Dennis Harrington, Captain of the mizzentop.

WOUNDED.

John Green, Second Master—seriously.
Henry Leland, Second Gunner—seriously.
Charles Dunlap, ordinary seaman—mortally.
Samuel H. Heller, ordinary seaman—slightly.
Christopher Sewell, coal heaver—mortally.
Charles Thompson, seaman—seriously.
Joseph Augustus, music—seriously.
S. W. Thomas, music—slightly.
Alwell Kean, landsman—slightly.
John Clark, seaman—slightly.
Patrick Royce, ordinary seaman—slightly.
Julius Bartlett, Second Master—slightly.
Joyce Moore, colored—slightly.
Eli Parris, colored—slightly.
Ansel Richchurch, seaman—slightly.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

service or labor after the passage of this act who was [illegible] by him before.

Sec. 3 gives the District Courts power to issue all [illegible] to carry out this act.

Sec. 4 authorizes the President by proclamation of [illegible] to release either of the five classes of persons specified in the first section from the operation of this act.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The telegraph from Fortress Monroe, this evening, reports all quiet there. The flag of truce brought but little news back to-day. Parties accompanying the rebel flag of truce, jocosely admitted that our "Cheese Box" had severely wounded the *Merrimac*. It is thought she cannot make another venture until she is repaired. The telegraph works admirably, and Washington converses with Fortress Monroe as readily as it does with Alexandria and the camps on the Potomac.

RETURNED TO ACTUAL SERVICE.

Major ROBINSON, of the Fifth Infantry, who, for some time, has commanded the Railroad Brigade at Annapolis Junction, has returned to the command of his regiment at Fortress Monroe, preferring active service.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented petitions from citizens of Kentucky, asking Congress to turn a deaf ear to all schemes of emancipation, and turn their attention to the business of saving the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. POWELL, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, expressing the thanks of Congress to Lieut. WORDEN and sailors. Laid over.

He also introduced a bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain property. Referred.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bil to repeal all laws preventing foreign vessels carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall.

A joint resolution was received from the House, tendering aid, &c., to certain States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to accept moneys appropriated by the States in the payment of volunteers, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to define the pay and emoluments of the army was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the provision reducing the salaries in the military or naval service, or in any service of the Government ten per cent.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) also opposed the provision. He was not willing to reduce the salaries of members of Congress. He thought they did not get too much now. He did not think it just to cut down the payment of soldiers who are in the army.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire,) Rep.,) thought it no use sitting here in great trouble because the country was going to be ruined and croaking. If you will only levy a tax bill, the people will sweep away the financial difficulty, as soon as the army will the rebels, if you will only let them fight.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought that if we strike off ten per cent. now, then the tax of three per cent. in the tax bill will be unjust to a large class. We could make great savings in many cases where we are now largely extravagant. He had tried in vain to have some limit put to the numbers in the army, and especially in regard to the cavalry.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that all the Senators agreed that economy was necessary, but when they came to any particular case the amount was either too small or too large. He was in favor of adopting the measure, and having it apply to ourselves, and he was opposed to any exception in favor of the President and Judges of the Supreme and District Courts. He thought that would make them odious in the sight of the people, and that the Judges would repel any desire to be excepted in this way. If we intend to go to the people and ask them to bear the burdens of the war, we must first begin the sacrifice ourselves, and show some desire to put our hands into our own pockets, and help to ease up the burden. He moved to amend so as to read, "shall be levied a tax of ten per cent.," &c., instead of reducing the pay.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, thought that the pay of the volunteers was not too large. It was not so large as many of them received before the war. The great mass of privates are working to-day for less than they earned before. This bill did not touch the pay of the privates.

Mr. HALE's amendment was disagreed to by Yeas 17, Nays 23.

A vote was then taken on a motion to strike out the ninth section of the bill, which provides for a deduction of ten per cent. on the salaries paid by the Government; excepting those of the President, Vice-President, Judges, and non-commissioned officers and privates.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Pearce, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Wilkinson and Wilson—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Powell, Stedman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright—20.

This was a tie vote.

The Vice-President voted in the negative, and the provision was retained.

After further discussion the bill was passed, by Yeas, 37; Nays, 2.

NAYS—Messrs. Kennedy and McDougal.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Several amendments reported from the Committee were adopted.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment providing a punishment for kidnapping.

An amendment repealing all laws of Maryland or of the District of Columbia inconsistent with the act, was also adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment that all persons liberated under this act be colonized out of the United States, and appropriating $100,000. He said if the negroes were liberated, they would become lazy and vagabonds, and will be a pest to the community—become criminals—and any power that assumes to liberate slaves establishes inevitably a war between the races, which will end in emigration or extermination. There were were about 225,000 slaves in Kentucky. If the Government undertakes to liberate them, the white people will not permit them to remain there. Never! The white people will either have to drive them out, or hunt them to extermination. If negroes are liberated in the Cotton States, it would be giving up those States to the negroes. The men from the Slave States are as loyal as any men in the Senate, but they will never submit to have their slaves liberated by unconstitutional acts and remain among them—never, never! He spoke the feelings of his heart and the principles that he devoted his life to, and which every Union man South agrees to. The whole South will unite in resistance to all such unconstitutional acts. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to J. ERICSSON for the enterprise, skill and forecast displayed by him in the construction of the *Monitor*, and to Lieut. WORDEN, officers and men for services recently rendered. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institute, caused by the death of Professor CORNELIUS C. FELTON, by the appointment of THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, of Connecticut.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, empowering the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the circumstances attending the failure of the contractors for building steam machinery to meet the engagements within the time specified, and in his discretion remit the whole or a part of the penalty.

The House passed the bill authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to meet the Commissioners from Great Britain and France, for the purpose of the adoption of measures for the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland. $3,000 were appropriated to carry the act into effect.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to indemnify certain citizens of Delaware for expenses incurred for the defence of the United States.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act for carrying into effect treaties with New-Granada and Costa Rica, for the adjudication of claims.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the relief of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia—otherwise, the abolition of Slavery.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) submitted a minority report.

The subject was recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department; also a bill to provide for the organization of a Signal Corps, to serve during the present war. The consideration of both was postponed.

The House passed the bill amendatory of the eighth section of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, so as to read, "The hours of labor and rate of wages in the Navy-yards shall conform, as near as consistently with the public interests, to those of the private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be regulated by the commandants, subject to the revision and approval of the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported from the Naval Committee a bill regulating the grades of line officers of the navy.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the custody of the letter and presents from the King of Siam.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing for temporary Provisional Governments over the districts of country in rebellion against the United States. The President is authorized to take possession and institute such Governments, with the aid of the military and naval powers; Governors, &c., to be appointed; a Legislature assembled and Courts established, and continue till the people form new State Governments.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Opp.,) from the same Committee, submitted a report which takes the ground that the bill provides that Congress has power to exclude certain States from the Union, and hold them in colonial dependence and vassalage till readmitted; in other words, that the Union may be dissolved by an act of Congress—an assumption as absurd and fatal as that a State can annul its allegiance to the Union by State action. The bill, further, is impracticable in its details, incendiary and equally as repulsive to the principles of justice and humanity as to the Constitution.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) also submitted the minority views of the Committee, saying there is abundant reason for believing that the armed rebellion will be speedily subdued and put down. The bill, at a single blow, strikes out the existence of eleven States, in effect an ordinance of secession. It strikes down the Constitution and dissolves the Government; is inconsistent with sound policy: utterly at war with religion and humanity, and hence the minority enter their most earnest and solemn protest against it.

Mr. PENDLETON said—Mr. Speaker: This bill ought to be entitled "A bill to dissolve the Union, and to abolish the Constitution of the United States." As I am unalterably opposed to the destruction of either, I move to lay the bill on the table, and on that motion I ask the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered, and the bill was tabled.

YEAS.

Ancona of Penn., Opp.	Lehman of Penn., Opp.
Bailey of Penn., Rep.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Mallory of Ky., Union.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.	Menzies of Ky., Union.
Brown of Va., Union.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Browne of R. I., Union.	Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Calvert of Md., Union.	Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Casey of Md., Union.	Noell of Mo., Opp.
Clements of Va., Union.	Norton of Mo., Opp.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Perry of N. J., Opp.
Corning of N. Y., Opp.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Rice of Mass., Rep.
Crittenden of Ky., Union.	Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.	Shellabarger of Ohio, Rep.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.	Shiel of Va., Union.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
English of Conn., Opp.	Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Fisher of Del., Rep.	Thomas of Mass.,——
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Thomas of Md., Union.
Grider of Ky., Union.	Train of Mass., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Haight, of N. Y., Opp.	Ward of N. Y., Opp.
Harding of Ky., Union.	Webster, of Md., Union.
Harrison, of Ohio, Union.	Wheeler of N. Y., Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	Whaley of Va., Union.
Kellinger of Penn., Rep.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Leary, of Md., Union.	Wood of N. Y., Opp.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.	Total, 65.

NAYS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.	Kelly of Penn., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.	Kellogg of Mich., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.	Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Bliss of N. Y., Rep.	Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.,	Morehead, of Pa., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Pike of Me., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Rice of Me., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
R. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Cutler of Ohio, Rep.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Sedgwick, of N. Y., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.,
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Eliot of Maine, Rep.	Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Wall of N. Y., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Hale of Penn., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	Windom of Min., Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	Total, 55.
Julian of Ind., Rep.	

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide for the temporary government of Arizona.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the tax bill. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) in the Chair.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) of the Committee on Ways and Means, said they had authorized the issue of bonds and notes in all forms during the present Congress, to the amount of $950,000,000. The appropriations for 1862 are nearly $515,000,000. If the war continues till 1863, our indebtedness will be $900,000,000 or $1,000,000,000. To pay the interest on this will require $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 annually. Our ordinary expenses cannot, under any circumstances, be less than $60,000,000 a year, and the military establishment after the rebellion will likely require $25,000,000 beyond that amount. The financial measures in contemplation will yield even more than is necessary to meet the wants of the Treasury. In the preparation of the tax-bill, the Committee looked to the condition of the several States as well as that of the United States, so that they all might together act harmoniously. The United States has a right to demand whatever may be necessary to sustain its public credit, honor, and existence as a nation. The bill is not a personal or party measure, but one imperiously demanded by the general welfare. It was for Congress to judge how much of it should be reflected or permanently retained. That the Committee had shown a disposition to be just to every interest, could not be questioned. Many intelligent gentlemen had been before the Committee and gave valuable information touching nearly the whole range of objects on which the House was now called on to legislate. In very few instances had any asked to be exonerated or exempted from payment of their proper share for the sustenance of the Government. But the Committee sought to avoid extremes, preferring to levy duties on a large number of objects than to confine them to a narrow field. He proceeded at length to explain the various sections of the bill, showing the effects of the tax on the many articles subjected to it. In the course of his remarks he said that no duty was designed on literary or scientific works or newspaper publications. On printing paper, like any other manufacture, a tax of three mills per pound is proposed, equal to three per centum ad valorem, or less than half the amount on writing paper. He said he estimated the amount of internal revenue, as follows:

Ale, beer and other malt liquors, four millions of barrels	$1,000,000
Spirits, one hundred millions of gallons	15,000,000
Licenses of all kinds	3,000,000
Linseed oil, lard oil, etc	800,000
Candles and soap	1,500,000
Petroleum and coal oil	2,500,000
Leaf tobacco, loyal States and foreign, two hundred and eight millions of pounds	5,000,000
Manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, sixty millions of pounds	3,000,000
Boots and shoes	2,500,000
Hats, caps, bonnets, cloaks, shirts, umbrellas, &c	2,000,000
Paper	1,000,000
Leather	1,000,000
Paints, painters' colors, ink, &c	1,000,000
Coffee, ginger, spices, &c	500,000
Starch	500,000
Salt	225,000
Refined sugar and sugar made from molasses, confectionery, &c	500,000
Gas	1,000,000
Rectified and adulterated spirits, wines, vinegar, etc	1,000,000
Slaughtered cattle, sheep and hogs	500,000
Railroads, ferries, steamboats and omnibuses	6,000,000
Watches, plate, carriages, piano-fortes and billiard-tables	2,000,000
Railroad bonds	1,000,000
Banks and savings institutions	800,000
Advertisements, estimated at $40,000,000 gross	2,000,000
Income duty	5,000,000
Stamp duty, express companies, excluding patent medicines	6,000,000
Patent medicines, stamps	2,500,000
Legacies and distribution, and shares of personal estate of deceased persons	1,000,000
Salaries, say $40,000,000	1,200,000
Manufactures not included	30,000,000
Total from internal revenue	$101,925,000
From direct tax	12,000,000
Revenue from imports	50,000,000
Aggregate total	163,925,000

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) expressed his opposition to the bill. He could not vote the tax for an unlimited period, as proposed, nor for the purposes which, he feared, the money thus to be derived would be used; for the recent special Message of the President indicated the tendency of Government to interfere with the rights of the States. He could not, therefore, give his full confidence to the President. While the latter was an honest and patriotic man, he had been teased and pressed by radical Anti-Slaveryists until he was compelled to offer a compromise between the Abolitionists North and Pro-Slavery men. The proposition turned in the face of the Constitution, and against the prejudices of the Border States, and was odious to them. It was already rejected, and, as for himself, he spat upon it. Those who sustained it, finding that these States will not acquiesce, will, as the most efficient means of preserving the Union, as prominent gentlemen have declared, demand of the President to enforce the policy of no compromise with slaveholders.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in response to a remark respecting him, said he wanted Slavery to cease at the expiration of the war, if it could constitutionally be done.

Mr. WADSWORTH resumed, saying the President also proposed emancipation by means of the Constitution. The question arose whether he could accept the proposition. He could not, nor would he support an emancipation policy either here or elsewhere. He said that Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT had been placed in command over a portion of a State which despised him. A man reeking with fraud and corruption, and responsible for the death of Gen. LYON and the capture of Col. MULLIGAN, has just been restored to command, while Gen. MCCLELLAN is degraded, and Gens. BUELL, ROSECRANS, GRANT and other heroes are oversiaughed. These things show the ultra class of men to whom he alluded, as being all-powerful with the Administration. He could not vote for the tax to carry on the war for the promotion of their purposes, but would confine it to its legitimate prosecution.

Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, (Union,) in an explanation, said that now and always he intended to say that no matter who leaves the Constitution, Kentucky intends to live under it. [Applause.]

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replying to Mr WADSWORTH, said it ought to be known that the bill expires by its own limitation. The gentleman from Kentucky gave notice that if we allow the Cotton States to go out of the Union, Kentucky will not stay with us. The gentleman would vote one hundred millions, to be collected from the loyal States, for the purpose of keeping the Cotton States in the Union with the Border States, not otherwise. Who, in the name of Heaven wants the Cotton States, or any other State this side of perdition to remain in the Union, if it is only on the condition that we will preserve the civilization of the King of Dahomey? The question is, whether the gentleman is for the Union after the Government has exercised rightfully and justly all the power which the Constitution and God has given it in putting down this infernal rebellion and despotism?

Mr. WADSWORTH replied that he would employ all the force necessary to compel compliance with the laws, but he was not in favor of preserving the Union by destroying the Constitution by Congressional action.

Mr. BINGHAM asked: If in the judgment of the majority of the people of the United States, expressed through their Representatives, it should become an indispensable necessity to sweep away the infernal institution which has poisoned the brain and deadened the heart of one-third of the people of this country, would the gentleman (WADSWORTH) sustain the Union?

Mr. WADSWORTH was understood to reply that the Constitution was the best that could be devised, and that the Union could not be preserved without it. When an attempt should be made to sweep Slavery out of the Union he would resist it by every lawful and constitutional means. If the Abolitionists came into Kentucky to put such a law into operation by force he would meet them with force.

Mr. BINGHAM—You have not answered my question whether you would live in the Union.

Mr. WADSWORTH—When any one is made to leave the Union I would make the gentleman (BINGHAM) leave it.

Mr. BINGHAM—You would have a busy time in doing it. [Laughter.] The gentleman (WADSWORTH) would only stay in the Union as a rebel! By what license did Kentucky come here, and say in advance she would not abide the decision of the people as expressed through their representatives? He (WADSWORTH) would fight, would he?

Mr. WADSWORTH repeatedly sought to explain.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rose to a question of order, saying that Mr. WADSWORTH had no right to interrupt the gentleman from Ohio, (BINGHAM.)

Mr. WADSWORTH characterized the conduct of Mr. HICKMAN as indecent.

Mr. HICKMAN, (in an earnest tone)—I pronounce that a libel upon me, and I'll not permit it.

Cries of "Order." "Order." "Order."

Mr. BINGHAM said that he was sick of the supercilious manner of gentlemen when measures were introduced, and advocated having in view the crippling of the rebellion, and of the repeated declarations that there were flagrant violations of the Constitution. He proceeded to speak against what he pronounced the atrocities of Slavery, repeating that all the property of rebels in arms should be lawful subject of prize and capture, and should be condemned as such in the Courts of Justice for the common defence. This was the law of all civilized nations, and he wanted to know why the United States should not be indemnified for this infernal treason. The rebels are not a sovereignty, but an organized mob, and as such should be treated. He was for conducting the war until the treason shall be swept away. In the course of his remarks he alluded to JOHN BROWN as the old man who had stood firm upon the altar of his trial, and said if these traitors have dipped their hands in the old man's blood, let them pay the penalties of their crimes under the law of the entire people.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

NOTE—Hon. W. E. LEHMANN, who was inadvertently absent yesterday evening, to-day asked and obtained leave to record his vote in favor of the President's emancipation resolution. He and Mr. BROWN, of Rhode Island, were the only two Democrats who thus voted.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

DEFEAT OF SIX HUNDRED REBELS AT PARIS.

FORT HENRY, Wednesday, March 12.

A battalion comprising the First Nebraska and a portion of CURTIS' Iowa Cavalry Regiment, attacked a force of rebels, 600 strong, this morning, defeating them and taking possession of the town of Paris, but being apprised that a large force of rebels were within a few hours' marching distance, they retired, bringing away a number of prisoners. Company A lost five men killed, among them the Sergeant-Major. A second battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. PATRICK, crossed the river to-day to reinforce them.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

ARRIVAL OF COL. BROWN.

The bark *Eagle*, Capt. BAKER, arrived at this port yesterday from Fort Pickens and Key West. She brought as passengers Col. HARVEY BROWN, late in command of Fort Pickens. He comes home for the benefit of his health, which has been much improved by the voyage. Also, Capt. M. M. BLUNT, Lieut. J. T. BARKER, U. S. A., several of WILSON'S Zouaves, two of the Seventy-fifth New-York State Volunteers, and two regulars, all of whom come home as invalids, return in the *Eagle*.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The Spring season at this favorite establishment opened last evening under the favoring auspices of a brilliant night and a successful play. Miss MATILDA HERON made her *rentrée* in a work from her own pen, called the "Belle of the Season," and was received with warmth by the audience. The play is too emotional in its interest to reflect the peculiar characteristics of the society with which it is supposed to deal. The situations tread upon each other with an impetuosity which, whilst it displays the generous vehemence of the authoress, does not accord with the accepted rules of the drama. Miss HERON'S individuality is very marked and peculiar; in her writing it is as marked as in her acting, but we enjoy it most in the latter. Hence, whilst her part in the play does not, by reason of her great ability as an actress, seem to be hurried, all the other parts are precipitate, and, in some instances, intrusive if not superfluous. These defects of construction cannot be remedied in a work so slimly supplied with a plot as the "Belle of the Season." To account for the success of the piece we must turn to the dialogue, and here we find great wealth of womanly sentiment and considerable dexterity in dealing with delicate themes of the heart. That Miss HERON obtained the sympathy of the audience, was abundantly demonstrated by the hearty applause which drew the lady before the curtain at the end of the fourth act.

The "Belle of the Season" has been excellently placed upon the stage, and was generally well acted, Mr. C. WALCOT, Jr., being a little too demonstrative and ricketty, and Mr. J. J. PRIOR considerably too heavy for their respective *rôles*. Mrs. GLADSTONE, an addition to the company, seems to be a valuable melodramatic actress, and was quite acceptable as *Molly Hardtoil*.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S MATINEES D'INSTRUCTION.—These excellently conceived entertainments will commence on Tuesday next at Irving Hall, when Mr. GOTTSCHALK will play five pieces by programme, and whatever other pieces, in reason, the audience may ask for. It was intended, at first, that these entertainments, which place Mr. GOTTSCHALK in a sort of social relation with his audience, should be by subscription only, but we perceive that Mr. GRAU has been moved by the entreaties of casual visitors to the Metropolis, and will allow all to take part in them. He announces, moreover, that seats may be secured in advance without extra charge, a privilege which the frequenters of Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S concerts will know how to appreciate.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLES

A Rebel Account of the Engagements.

Seventeen Rebels Killed on the Merrimac.

Official Reports to the Navy Department.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday March 12.

The Old Point boat has arrived.

We learn through Lieut. HAYWARD that a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* had reached Old Point. It contains a highly colored account of Saturday's fight, and pays a great compliment to the bravery of the crew of the *Cumberland*. It admits that some of the shot from that vessel entered the *Merrimac*. One shell killed 17 men and wounded Capt. BUCHANAN, who subsequently died.

The *Monitor* is admitted to be formidable. It says she appeared like a black Yankee cheese-box on a raft.

The *Merrimac*, on Sunday, was under command of CATESBY JONES. The account is mainly confined to Saturday's fight. It says some slight repairs will be necessary to the *Merrimac*.

The reason why the *Merrimac* did not first attack the *Congress* was because Capt. BUCHANAN had a brother on board as Paymaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 11.

The official report of the naval engagement sent to Richmond states that on the *Merrimac* two were killed and eight wounded. The muzzles of two guns were knocked off, the prow twisted, the armor damaged the anchor and flagstaff shot away, and the smokestack and steam-pipe riddled.

Capt. BUCHANAN was seriously wounded in the thigh.

apt. LAYOR has since died from his wounds.

Trustworthy information to-day states that the prow was shot away.

REPORTS OF OUR NAVAL OFFICERS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF LIEUT. PENDERGRAST, OF THE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

The official report of Lieut. PENDERGRAST, of the *Congress*, addressed to Commander MARSTON, has been forwarded to the Navy Department:

Lieut. PENDERGRAST states: Owing to the death of the late commanding officer, JOSEPH B. SMITH, it becomes my painful duty to make a report to you of the part which the United States frigate *Congress* took in the efforts of our vessels at Newport's News to repel the attack of the rebel flotilla on the 8th inst. The report says that when the *Merrimac*, with three small gunboats, were seen steaming down from Norfolk, and had approached near enough to discover her character, the ship was cleared for action. At ten minutes past two, the *Merrimac* opened fire with her bow gun, with grape, passing us on the starboard side, at a distance of about 300 yards, receiving our broadside and giving one in return. After passing the *Congress*, she ran into and sunk the *Cumberland*. The smaller vessels then attacked us, killing and wounding many of our crew. Seeing the fate of the *Cumberland*, we set the jib and topsail, and with the assistance of the tugboat *Zouave*, ran the vessel ashore.

At 2½ o'clock the *Merrimac* took a position astern of us, at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, and raked us fore and aft with shells, while one of the smaller steamers kept up a fire on our starboard quarter.

In the meantime, the *Patrick Henry* and the *Thomas Jefferson*, (rebel steamers,) approached from up the James River, firing with precision, and doing us great damage. Our two stern guns were our only means of defence. These were now disabled, one being dismounted, and the other having its muzzle knocked away. The men were knocked away from them with great rapidity and slaughter, by the terriole fire of the enemy.

Lieut. PENDERGRAST first learned of the death of Lieut. SMITH at 4½ o'clock. The death happened ten minutes previous; seeing that our men were being killed without the prospect of any relief from the *Minnesota*, which vessel had run ashore in attempting to get up to us from Hampton Roads, not being able to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy, and the ship being on fire in several places, upon consultation with Commander WM. SMITH, we deemed it proper to haul down our colors without any further loss of life on our part. We were soon boarded by an officer of the *Merrimac*, who said he would take charge of the ship. He left shortly afterward, and a small tug came alongside, whose Captain demanded that we should surrender and get out of the ship, as he intended to burn her immediately. A sharp fire with muskets and artillery was maintained from our troops ashore upon the tug, having the effect of driving her off.

The *Merrimac* again opened upon us, although we had a peak to show that we were out of action. After having fired several shells into us, she left us and engaged the *Minnesota* and the shore batteries, after which Lieut. PENDERGRAST states the wounded were taken ashore in small boats, the ship having been on fire from the beginning of the action, from hot shot fired by the *Merrimac*. He reports the death of the following officers: Lieut. JOSEPH B. SMITH, Acting-Master THOMAS MOORE, and Pilot.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The following extract from the report of Commodore PURVIANCE, of the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, in regard to the action with the rebel flotilla a Hampton Roads, will prove interesting:

"At 8½ o'clock we got under way, in tow of the *Cambridge*, and when abreast of the rebel battery at Sewell's Point, the battery opened fire—one of the shells exploding under the fore foot of the *St. Lawrence*, doing, however, no material injury. The fire was returned, and it is believed with some effect. The *Cumberland* had at this time gone down, having been run into by the *Merrimac*, and the *Congress* had surrendered after a terrible slaughter of her men, and when rendered perfectly powerless by the fire of the rebels. The *Minnesota* was aground and was engaging the enemy, whose force consisted of the rebel steam-ram, and four or five side-wheel gunboats. When near the *Minnesota*, the *St. Lawrence* grounded, and at that time opened fire, but her shot did no execution. The armor of the *Merrimac* proved invulnerable to her comparatively feeble projectiles. Taking advantage of these portentous circumstances, the *Merrimac* directed her attention to firing several projectiles of formidable dimensions, one of which—an 8-pound shell—penetrated the starboard quarter about four inches above the waterline, passed through the pantry of the ward-room, and into the state-room of the Assistant Surgeon on the port-side, completely demolishing the bulkhead, and then struck against a strong iron bar which secured the bull's eye of the port. It returned into the ward-room, expended. It fortunately, did not explode, and no one was injured. The damage done by this shot proved the power of the projectiles which she employed, and readily explained the quick destruction of our wooden and antiquated frigates. Our position at this time was one of some anxiety, being aground; the tug *Young America* came alongside and got us off; after which, a powerful broadside from the spar and gun decks of the *St. Lawrence*, then distant about half a mile, thrown into the *Merrimac*, induced her to withdraw whether from necessity or discretion is not known."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE MINNESOTA.

The report of Capt. F. J. VAN BRUNT, in command of the *Minnesota*, has been received at the Navy Department. It states that the *Monitor* came alongside of the *Minnesota* at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of March, having arrived the night previous, and reported for duty. All on board, at her appearance, rejoiced that they had found a friend that would stand by them in their hour of trial. At 6 o'clock on that day the enemy again appeared, when the crews were beat to quarters, but they ran past the *Minnesota* and the tugs. At the time, being aground, Capt. VAN BRUNT ordered some of the spar deck guns to be thrown overboard, and sent half the crew on board the tug to lighten the ship, after which superhuman efforts were made to get her off, and when succeeding in getting her a half-mile, she stuck again, for the tide had fallen so much that there was not water to float her in the channel. At length, however, she was towed out of the mud into deep water, and at the time of writing the report, the *Minnesota* was at anchor opposite Fortress Monroe.

Fleet-Surgeon WOOD, of the *Minnesota*, reports the following list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Alexander Winslow, Captain of the maintop.
Henry Smith, Coxswain.
Dennis Harrington, Captain of the mizzentop.

WOUNDED.

John Green, Second Master—seriously.
Henry Leland, Second Gunner—seriously.
Charles Dunlap, ordinary seaman—mortally.
Samuel H. Heller, ordinary seaman—slightly.
Christopher Sewell, coal heaver—mortally.
Charles Thompson, seaman—seriously.
Joseph Augustus, music—seriously
S. W. Thomas, music—slightly.
Alwell Kean, landsman—slightly.
John Clark, seaman—slightly.
Patrick Royce, ordinary seaman—slightly.
Julius Bartlett, Second Master—slightly.
Joyce Moore, colored—slightly.
Eli Parris, colored—slightly.
Ansel Richchurch, seaman—slightly.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

Authentic Particulars of the Occupation of Manassas.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday, March 12.

The New-Jersey Volunteers, under command of Gen. KEARNEY, constituted the advance of the army. The occupation of the three successive points—this place, Centreville, and Manassas—as far as the writer has seen, has neither been fully nor accurately stated by the papers. They were all taken possession of without bloodshed, but not without danger and daring, and the event will stand in history as one of the most important of these eventful times, and may therefore bear correctly and fully stating at this late day—the earliest that communication with the telegraph at Washington could be made.

The Second New-Jersey Regiment reached Sanger's Railroad station on Sunday, between 3 and 4 P. M., over eleven miles in advance of any other part of the army in that direction, and by the boldness of the movement led the rebel forces in that neighborhood to believe that a large National force was at its back, and both rebel cavalry and infantry were seen by the regiment to fly at its approach.

In the meantime the New-Jersey troops, under Capt. VAN SICKLE and Lieut. HOLT, advanced by the Cross Roads upon this village, and took possession of it about 5½ P. M. Sunday, the bulk of the rebel cavalry retreating before them. Troops were left at the junction of the Cross Road with the old Braddock Road, with orders to advance cautiously toward Centreville.

The next morning an advance guard of the First Regiment, consisting of Co. B, entered Centreville, followed by the remainder of the regiment about 1 A. M.

The same day (Monday) the Third New-Jersey scouted the country in front of Sangster's Station, and at 7½ Tuesday morning entered Manassas. Cooking-fires were found still burning, and even coffee-pots on them boiling; food spread out on tables, &c., with other evidences of hasty leave-taking, and for once of a movement on our part being made without the rebels' previous knowledge. A large quantity of subsistence stores, small arms scattered about, tents, &c., were also left behind.

The cannon had all been removed, and some of them substituted by logs of wood painted in imitation of their predecessors.

The rebels' cars were heard by our advanced troops running very busily all day Sunday—now supposed to have been engaged in withdrawing their artillery.

Col. AVERILL, acting Brigadier, made a reconnoissance on Manassas Plains on Monday night, but did not enter the fortifications at the Junction.

Tuesday forenoon, Gen. MCCLELLAN, with his Staff, left this village for Manassas, taking the precaution to throw out videttes, and met Gen. KEARNEY returning from Manassas, where he had joined Col. TAYLOR.

Gen. MCDOWELL reached this village on Monday afternoon, and found it in possession of part of Gen. KEARNEY'S Brigade, as before stated.

Two or three families of contrabands passed here from Manassas together on their way to Washington. The party numbered seventeen persons in all. There were two infants in arms, and children from that size all the way up to adult stature. They said they had traveled about twenty-five miles, and had been supped, lodged and breakfasted by some of our soldiers camped here. One little girl, certainly not above ten in appearance, was carrying one of the infants, and a little fellow of about six was hiding away under a bagful of something nearly as big as himself. All the persons were loaded heavily with bundles, &c. They appeared cheerful, but timid. It is